INSURANCE.
We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

# The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO. 292--- BOMBAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 30 1928 ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | | |
| Dec. | Ranpura .. | All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden. | 16,601 |
| 8 " | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 15 " | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 22 " | Malwa * .. | | 10,953 |
| 29 " | Kaisar-i-Hind. | | 11,518 |
| 1929. | | | |
| 5 Jan. | Naldera * .. | | 16,082 |
| 12 " | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 19 " | Mantua * .. | | 10,946 |
| 26 " | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 2 Feb. | Narkunda x .. | | 16,572 |
| 9 " | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 16 " | Morea * .. | | 10,953 |
| 23 " | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 2 Mar. | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 9 " | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11,518 |
| 16 " | Rawalpindi @ | | 16,619 |
| 23 " | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 30 " | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 6 Apr. | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 13 " | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 20 " | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 " | Naldera * .. | | 16,088 |
| 4 May | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,000 |
| 11 " | Mantua * .. | | 10,946 |
| 18 " | Kaisar-i-Hind. | | 11,518 |
| 25 " | Narkunda x.. | | 16,572 |
| 1 June | Macedonia .. | | 11,000 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 30th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

| | 1st Saloon | 2nd Saloon |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by sea | £105 | £75 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions | £120 | £90 |
| To Marseilles and back | £100 | £72 |

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 6th Dec. | Domala .. | 8,441 |
| 1929 | | |
| 21st Mar. | Dumana * .. | 8427 |
| 11th Apr. | Domala * .. | 8441 |

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.
Fares as follows:—

| | | Single | Return |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth | A | £64 | £112 |
| | B | £60 | £105 |
| | C | £56 | £98 |

## SHIPPING

### N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Hakodate Maru | 5303 | 15 Nov. | 30Nov |
| Hakone Maru .. | 10500 | .... | @12Dec |
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 29 Nov. | 14 " |
| Suwa Maru .. | 10700 | .... | @26 " |
| *Fuku Maru .. | 6750 | 17 Dec. | 29 Dec. |
| *Tomiura Maru | 3821 | 22 " | 30 " |
| Fushimi Maru .. | 10936 | .... | @9 Jan. |

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kitano Maru .. | 7952 | 13 Dec. | 30 Dec. |
| Kamo Maru .. | 7955 | 27 " | 13 Jan. |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | 10 Jan | 27 Jan. |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers. | Tons. | From Hongkong. | From Kobe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Siberia Maru .. | 22000 | 11 Dec. | 18 Dec. |
| Taiyo Maru .. | 22000 | .... | 17 Jan. |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| 1928 | | |
|---|---|---|
| Date about 7th Dec. | Narkunda, .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| *19 " | Kidderpore .. | Straits China and Japan. |
| 21st " | Morea .. | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 1929. | | |
| 4th Jan. | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 18th " | Macedonia .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 1st Feby. | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 15th " | Malwa .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 1st Mar. | Naldera .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan |
| 15th " | Mantua .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan |
| 29th " | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 26th April | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia. |

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| 1928. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 30th Nov | Varna .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 1st Dec. | Chakla .. | Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 3rd " | Vita .. | Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 5th " | Barpeta .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 5th " | Khandalla .. | East and South Africa |
| 12th " | Ellora .. | Mombasa only |

REDUCED FARES.
First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

## SHIPPING

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
### O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| Honolulu Maru.. | 22nd Nov. | 1st Dec. |
| Sumatra Maru.. | 10th Dec. | 23rd " |
| Shinnoh Maru .. | 24th " | 8th Jan. |
| Heiiin Maru .. | 30th " | 10th " |
| Shinsei Maru .. | 30th " | 13th " |
| Indus Maru .. | 11th Jan. | 23rd " |
| Shingo Maru .. | 14th " | 27th " |
| Shunko Maru .. | 23rd " | 6th Feb. |

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 952.

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

### PROPHET MUHAMMAD.

BY AHMAD SHAFI
AND
HIS TEACHINGS.
BY MOULANA YAKUB HASAN.

In this sketch an attempt is made to present in an unvarnished and straightforward manner a bare outline of the chief incidents that marked the career of a great world-personality. The incidents and conclusions recorded in this life sketch have been taken from the book written by the late Maulana Shibli and other sources.
Moulana Yakub Hasan has contributed two learned chapters on the Quran and Hadith and has given selections therefrom, which virtually complete the book. For, the life of Muhammad, as of any prophet, will be incomplete without the teachings; and we are glad to be able to give copious extracts from the sayings of the Prophet called from various sources.
Price As. 12.
To Subscribers of The "Indian Review," As. 10.
Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.
G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
### For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street : : : BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE.

### WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

| Bonus per | 1000 p.a. |
|---|---|
| W. Life | End |
| Rs. 22-1/2 | Rs. 18. |

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

### A Sure Cure—
FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.
TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

### COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.
NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.
We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.
For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—"COMMALONG".
Telephone—21278.

### SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Uleer" Kandi.

## INSURANCE

### Industrial and Prudential
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

BONUSES DECLARED
Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies
for the Quinquennium.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:—
AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.
JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

### HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

| ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000 | LAST BONUS (1922) |
|---|---|
| NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000 | Rs. 75 per thousand for 5 years |
| | NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial |

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—
N. DATTA,
Commissariat Building Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Manager, Bombay Branch.

### THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazagon, BOMBAY. 10

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery .....

# Bombay Chronicle

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| Monthly | 1 14 | 2 4 |

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 30 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.


## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

POST—ADVISOR TO CONTROLLER OF PALACES, Salary upto Rs. 15,00/- according to qualifications. Must be well up in the art of house-furnishing, decorating and catering. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before the 1st December 1928 to the Private Secretaory to H. H. SHRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEV, Alwar.

A 31333

POST—BAND MASTER, Salary up to Rs. 300/- Must have experience of both brass and string instruments, and be conversant with Indian Music. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th. December, 1928, to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.

A 31370.

POST A. D. C. to His Highness (2) Salary 1,000, (3) Must have good knowledge of English, Hindi and Games. Knowledge of French will be extra recommendation. Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance security, pensions etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st December, 1928. The PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev., Alwar.

A 31313

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.

A 31374

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Candidates for Telegraph and Station Master Classes. Boarding arrangements. Particulars with Railway Fare Certificate on 2-anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Delhi.

A R1305

WANTED—AGENTS for retail Canvass orders of our weaving factory. Apply for the terms and conditions to REFINED INDIAN INDUSTRIALS CANNANORE, North Malabar.

R 1297.

WANTED—A CLERK knowing Type and Gujarati. Apply with expected salary to Box No. 2208, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."

R 1302

WANTED—A MANAGER for Rangachang Cocoant Plantation. Port Blair, Only those with extensive experience of cocoanut cultivation need apply, Appointment is for 2 years and duties will include training of staff, Maximum pay of post Rs. 200/- per mensem plus free quarters and free passage. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to Secretary Rangachang Land Syndicate, Port Blair.

A 31415

## FOR SALE.

AN OPPORTUNITY—ONE lot of all wool soft grey Blankets for servants to be cleared at Rs. 3-4 only. Satisfaction gauranteed. THE ALL-INDIA AGENCY LTD. (Incorporated in Mysore), Bangalore.

## LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD Bombay 2.

L R1286

## HOTELS.

**CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.**
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL,
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
Family Suites with bath available.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT**

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No 21934.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-3-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | Rs. 3-6-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified lost advertisement columns.

## TENDERS.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OILY COTTON WASTE FROM THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON. SHOPS, MATUNGA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the purchase of the above for a period of 12 months commencing 1st January, 1929.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "Tender for the purchase of Oily Cotton Waste." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agents Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1928.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
27th November, 1928.

31425

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works in

(a) the Construction of a Storm Water Drain in lieu of the existing Water Course passing through the property of Khatri E. H. Arat at DeLisle Road and Filling-up the existing Water Course: and

(b) Covering up the existing Water Course at DeLisle Road near Chinchpokli Railway Station

will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 10th day of December, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc. will be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 per form to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 29th November, 1928.

31429

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of C. I. Special castings for delivery within two months of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 7th December, 1928. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for "C. I. Special castings."

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2/-.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) D. E. MAVJI,
Chief Storekeeper.

566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11. 31426

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### GADARWADA-GOTITORIA BRANCH LINE.

WITH effect from 1st January, 1929, the Gadarwada-Gotitoria branch line of this railway comprising the following stations will be CLOSED for booking of traffic of all descriptions:—

SUKA KHERI
GOTITORIA
MOHPANI.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay 20-11-28.

31386

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for an Electrical Engineer for Bezwada Municipality on one year's contract for supervising the execution of the scheme. Salary according to qualifications up to Rs. 750/- per month. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience should reach the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada, before 20-12-1928.

31428

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S "TAMBA MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 29th November, 1928, from Japan via Shanghai Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL, DIAMOND AND EMERALD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 5598 of 1922 (Sagarmal vs. Bai Jamnabai) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on THURSDAY, the 6th December next at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:

Pearl ornaments such as Collar, Necklaces, Bangles, Nose-rings, Earrings, Rings, Buttons and a bundle of loose pearls, etc., diamond and emerald ornaments such as Nose-rings, Earrings, Rings, Marquese Ring, Buttons and Links set with diamonds, etc., one Mani Kantha with 3 strings, one gold wrist watch with gold chain, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

**—NEW INDIA—**
**ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | Rs. | 6,00,00,000 |
| „ Subscribed | „ | 3,56,05,275 |
| „ Paid-up | „ | 71,21,055 |
| TOTAL FUNDS | „ | 1,15,36,676 |

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF

## AMUSEMENTS

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
SPEND A NIGHT
IN HONOLULU
WITH
ERNEST KAAI'S HAWAIIAN TROUBADORS
Real Hawaiian Performances, Music and Dances.

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED
PRESENT AT
THE
**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE PARAMOUNT JEWEL
**"THE WANDERER"**
The most spectacular motion picture since "THE TEN COMMANDMENTS", dazzling in splendour of scenes, and heart-appealing in story.

**EMPIRE THEATRE**
6, 8 and 10 p.m.
TOLSTOY'S IMMORTAL STORY.
**RESURRECTION**
Featuring
ROD LA ROCQUE
AND
DOLORES DEL RIO
THE IMPERISHABLE TRIUMPH OF LOVE OVER LICENCE

**TO-MORROW**
is the day for numerous engagements but the important ones are the
Quadrangular Cricket Match
and
The Opening Day of the
MAHALUXMI RACES
but the
MOST IMPORTANT
of all is the
Commencement of the latest
SARASWATI PICTURE
**"Forbidden Love"**
OR
**"Hoor-E-Bagdad"**
starring
The Idol of the Indian Screen
ERMELINE
Produced at the
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B. P. MISRA, M.A.
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# HIGH COURT

## ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

### EVADING OFFICIAL RECEIVER APPOINTED BY COURT.

A notice of motion was made before Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court against one Yeshwantrao Padhye for calling upon him to show cause why he should not be committed to jail for contempt of court.

Mr. B. J. Wadia who appeared for the applicant H. B Bharucha, stated that an order had been passed by the High Court appointing Mr. N. H. Moos as Receiver of the Assets and Account Books of Yeshwantrao and Co. who were lessees of two forests situated near Mulsi in Poona District. The applicant and the respondents were joint partners in the firm. On the termination of the lease, the respondent attempted to get an extension behind the back of the Receiver and he was also alleged to have removed forrest materials belonging to the partnership. The respondent had also failed to hand over to the Receiver certain promisory notes passed by persons who had borrowed money from the company.

Mr. R. S. Billimoria, for the defence, contended that the Receiver, in course of the correspondence, had made it clear that the company had no interest in the forests whatever after the lease had expired. The defendent was not in possession of the promissory notes and all the records of the company were handed over to the Receiver by the fourth defendant in the action.

His Lordship discharged the notice of motion observing that on the materials before him it was not possible to hold that the respondent had tried to evade the Receiver and that he was liable for contempt of Court.

## "A VICIOUS CIRCLE"

### PRODUCTION OF ACIDS AND CHEMICALS

### EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD

Re-assembling on Thursday, the Tariff Board further examined the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the subject of protection to the Indian chemical industry. The Chamber was represented by Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President, Mr. K. P. Vakil, Dr. Venkat Rao and Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary.

The President, Sir Padamji Ginwala asked as to how there could be development of the chemical industries in India when sulphur, the chief raw material, was not available. The witnesses replied that in other countries also, as for instance England, France and Germany, sulphur was not available and yet those countries had developed the chemical industry.

FISCAL COMMISSION NOT THE BIBLE.

The President pointed out that according to the conditions laid down by the Indian Fiscal Commission, there must be an abundance of raw materials before any protection could be claimed. Mr. Vakil replied that gypsum, from which sulphur could be made available, was to be found in large quantities in the Central Provinces and besides fuel was to be found in abundance. Mr. Tairsee added that the report of the Fiscal Commission was not the Bible, beyond which nobody could go.

Dr. John Mathai, member of the Board, drew the attention of the witness to the statement of their Chamber that "the Indian manufacturers are unable to meet the foreign competition on account of their inability to produce the principal acids in sufficiently large quantities to lower their cost of production and also consequently lower the cost of salts and heavy chemicals made from them." The witnesses were asked whether they had not given away their case when they made their admission, stating they were unable to meet foreign competition.

It was stated in reply that the argument ran in a sort of vicious circle. Till the heavy chemical industries were sufficiently developed, there would not be much demand for acids. So, the witnesses requested the Tariff Board to see that the heavy chemical industry was developed. Then the Indian manufacturers would be able to produce acids at less cost because of the larger demand.

MANUFACTURE OF EXPLOSIVES.

The manufacture of explosive was next considered. The President explained, that in some countries the explosives were allowed to be manufactured by private concerns as suggested by the Merchants' Chamber in their written memorandum. But in India the policy was not so. The Tariff Board was not concerned with the policy of the Government and it would be proper for the Chamber to make a representation in the matter direct to the Government of India.

There was a somewhat lengthy discussion on the suggestion of the Chamber that if there were embargo on nitre, bones, chrome ores, manganese ores and other similar products, a new field for the development of acid industries would be opened out. The Board asked the witnesses as to how, when embargo was placed on raw materials, an assurance could be given that all those raw materials would be produced in the country and benefit agriculture. In that case, the Board felt there might not be any incentive to bring those materials into the market for sale.

The witnesses contended that if such an embargo were placed as in the case of the leather industry, quotations of the raw materials would automatically go down and the materials would be useful for agriculture and other industries.

Mr. Tairsee and Mr. Vakil pointed out that that the Government of India, instead of asking the Tariff Board to investigate into the need for protection of the various industries one after another and thus spending several thousands on such investigation, the Tariff Board could be made a permanent body and thus kept in constant touch with the main industries of the country. They said that such a system prevailed in the United States of America, where the Tariff Commission on its own accord inquired into the needs of the various industries.

A MATTER FOR GOVT. OF INDIA.

The President replied that firstly no case had been made out for the existence of a permanent Tariff Board as suggested by the witnesses. Secondly, it was a matter for the consideration of the Government of India and not the Board itself.

## MISS BHIKHAIJI L. PALAMKOTE'S CONCERT

Miss Bhikaiji L. Palamkote will organize a Concert in aid of the "Concert Hall Fund," at the Town Hall, on Sunday (the 16th December) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Those who take a keen interest in music will appreciate the need for a Concert Hall in Bombay, and the aims of the Committee are: 1. To create a taste for Western and Eastern Music. 2. To advance knowledge in Western and Eastern Art. 3. To have a suitable building wherein the Meetings of the Associations can be held for Lectures on Music, Art and Science, for Examinations, Concerts, and Musical Entertainments, etc.

Miss Bhikaiji L. Palamkote with the assistance of her friends and pupils has contributed a good sum to this Fund during the last six years, and the President and Committee hope that friends, admirers and past and present pupils will give support with the same generous spirit as they have done in the past. Admission to the concert will be by tickets, Rs. 5 and 2 each; which can be obtained of Miss Bhikaiji L. Palamkote, at her Music Studio, Opposite Patell Mansions, 88 A Cumballa Hill, Bombay No. 6.

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HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

# World Cotton Situation

## NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

## NEW YORK

PRICES OPEN 10 POINTS LOWER ON EASIER LIVERPOOL—ABSENCE OF SELLING—TRADE BUYING —BETTER DRY GOODS REPORTS—FUTURES 18 TO 13 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Nov. 28.

The New York futures market opened quiet at a decline of 8 to 10 points on easier Liverpool quotations. There was absence of selling pressure. Prices soon wiped off the opening decline and were quoted 8 points higher with January 20.61 at 11 a.m. on renewal of trade buying influenced by reports of better business in Dry Goods market. At this level there was some preholding long liquidation which resulted in a relapse of 9 points by noon. The offerings were well absorbed and soon as were selling orders were executed, prices once more flared up and a little before the close, the highest level of 20.73 for January was recorded. The market lost 4 points at this level and finally closed at a net rise of 18 to 13 points.

Spot quotations were favourable affected by spinners demand and improved 15 points to 20.95c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled very steady and closed at a 16 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 13 points to 19.90c.

Latest cables state that although, Dry Goods markets are firm and active prices have not advanced fully responded the recent rise in values of raw cotton. Thus it is very likely that the margins will narrow. The statistical situation is gaining strength every day as spinners are buying cottan freely and exports are running some 4 lacs bales ahead of the last season at this time. During the week-ending 24th instant, 694,000 bales were brought into sight making a total of 8,146,000 bales against 8,321,000 bales last year. Ports Receipts during the week amounted 359,000 bales showing a total of 5,236,000 bales against 5,033,000 bales last year. Exports figures are very impressive showing a total of 673,000 bales against 402,000 bales to Great Britain, 1,967,000 bales against 2,041,000 bales to the Continent and 666,000 bales against 511,000 last year to Japan and China. The total export from U.S.A. amounted to 3,306,000 bales against 2,954,000 bales last year at this period. Spinners were reported holding small stocks at the beginning of the season and so far their takings are much behind. World's spinners takings for the season so far are 5,091,000 bales against 5,736,000 bales. However the visible supply shows a marked decline of about 7 lacs of bales in last year's figure of 6,060,000 bales. Stocks of cotton in England are smaller which now stand at 704,000 bales against 976,000 bales last year at this time. Recent activity in textile trade all over the manufacturing countries point out a large potential demand from consumers. Increasing output of motors is said to consume some 350,000 bales during the present season.

### PRIVATE CABLES.

January highest 20.73 (2-51 p.m.) lowest 20.43 (opening).

December highest 20.81 +.21, lowest 20.50 —.10.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from New York:—

No selling pressure, have a rather favourable opinion of the market in the NEAR FUTURE.

From New York:—"Cotton: Government weather report considered unfavourable, but is not an important factor. Market absorbs realising remarkably well, and bullish sentiment increasing. Advise buying on all breaks."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on trade buying and favourable conditions in dry goods trade."

### NEW YORK COTTON.

| | New York, Nov. 28. | |
|---|---|---|
| December | 20.78 | +.18 |
| January | 20.69 | +.16 |
| March | 20.68 | +.13 |
| May | 20.60 | +.13 |
| July | 20.40 | +.13 |
| Middling Spot. | 20.95 | +.15 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

| | New York, Nov. 28. | |
|---|---|---|
| January | 20.07 | +.16 |
| March | 20.16 | +.16 |
| Middling Spot. | 19.90 | +.13 |

## LIVERPOOL

HEAVY REALISING—SENTIMENT REACTIONARY—TRADE AND STRADDLE BUYING—FUTURES IRREGULAR 1 POINT HIGHER TO 6 POINTS LOWER—SALES 7,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 8 points and ruled easy on heavy realising owing to the general sentiment being reactionary. At the decline there was good trade buying and firmness of American markets induced straddle buying. The market closed irregular at a rise of 1 point for near delivery and 6 points lower for distant deliveries. Middling Spot American declined 8 points to 10.82d. per lb. and sales amounted to 7,000 bales.

East Indian Spot prices were reduced by 10 points and sales amounted to 250 bales.

Empire Cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 6 points with January 10.49 and May 10.64.

Egyptian futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 19.10d. per lb.

### PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) New York cables:—Textiles fairly active, prices steady to firm, but have not advanced fully with cotton. Think market definitely headed higher, though may hesitate temporarily around this level. Public interest growing, trade good buyer on every break.

(2) Considerable long liquidation at the opening. Later market improved

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

"Market lower on cheap River Plate offers and better River Plate weather."

Wheat Prices:—

Dec. close at s. 9/2 1/2d.

Mar. close at s. 9/3d.

May close at s. 9/3 3/8d.

March Chicago Wheat close at 120-1/4 cents.

on favourable New York market and trade fixing call sales. Straddle buying.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

1-40 p.m.—Heavy realising, sentiment reactionary, but trade buying on declines.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from Liverpool friends dated 28th November, 1928:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—"Think present movement due to legitimate causes, consider present demand satisfactory. Situation looks sound. Higher prices expected."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers:—"Natural reaction may proceed further, would buy weak markets."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk:—"New York cables preholiday liquidation well taken by trade."

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

| | Liverpool, Nov. 28. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| November | | 10.64 | +.1 |
| December | | 10.58 | —.03 |
| January | 10.54 | 10.60 | —.05 |
| February | | 10.61 | —.05 |
| March | 10.57 | 10.62 | —.04 |
| April | | 10.63 | —.04 |
| May | 10.59 | 10.60 | —.04 |
| June | | 10.60 | —.04 |
| July | 1055 | 10.60 | —.05 |
| August | | 10.52 | —.05 |
| September | | 10.42 | —.06 |
| October | 10.30 | 10.34 | —.05 |
| November | | 10.29 | —.05 |
| Middling Spot | | 10.82 | —.08 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

| | Liverpool, Nov. 28. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 7,000 Bales. |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 Bales. |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 250 Bales. |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON

| | Liverpool, Nov. 28. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| November | | 18.34 | —.02 |
| December | | 18.54 | —.02 |
| January | | 18.64 | —.02 |
| February | | 18.64 | —.02 |
| March | | 1882 | —.02 |
| April | | 18.88 | —.02 |
| May | | 18.98 | —.04 |
| June | | 18.98 | —.04 |
| July | | 19.16 | —.06 |
| August | | 19.16 | —.06 |
| September | | 19.16 | —.06 |
| October | | 19.21 | —.06 |
| November | | 19.19 | —.08 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot | | 19.10 | —.05 |

### NEW YORK

New York, Nov. 28.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in liverpool at closing time.)

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 20.61 |
| March | 20.61 |
| May | 20.54 |
| New York, Noon Call. | |
| January | 20.52 |
| March | 20.53 |
| May | 20.46 |
| New Orleans, 9-30 a.m. | |
| January | 20.00 |
| March | 20.09 |
| May | 20.04 |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 28.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 74,000 Bales.

Day's exports to great Britain 13,000 Bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 8,000 Bales.

### INDIAN COTTON.

| | Liverpool, Nov. 28. | |
|---|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 7.45 | —.10 |
| Scinde, Fine | 7.70 | —.10 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 7.95 | —.10 |
| Bengal, Good | 7.20 | —.10 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 7.45 | —.10 |
| Bengal, Fine | 7.70 | —.10 |
| Oomra, Good | 7.80 | —.10 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 8.10 | —.10 |
| Oomra, Fine | 8.40 | —.10 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 8.90 | —.10 |
| Broach, Fine | 9.15 | —.10 |
| Broach, Superfine | 9.40 | —.10 |

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of India A. & C | £22 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) | £140 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation | £9-1/2 |
| National Bank | £52-3/4 |
| Eastern Bank | £7-1/8 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. | £90-1/8 |
| Conversion Loan | £79 |
| Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. | £103-1/4 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. | £54 |
| Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan | £61-1/8 |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan | £71-1/4 |
| Consols | £56-3/8 |
| War Loan 5 p.c. | £101-5/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p.c. | £95 |

### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 28.

Demand Bills 484.81

### LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 26-11/16 |
| Forward | 26-3/4 |

### LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 28.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest, day to day Loans | 4-1/4 p.c. |
| Interet, 7 days' Market Loans | 3-1/2 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 3 months | 4-7/16 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 6 months | 4-13/32 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 3 months | 4-3/4 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 6 months | 5-1/4 p.c. |

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| T.T. Berlin on London | 20.35-1/8 |
| T.T. Amsterdam on London | 12.07-3/4 |
| T.T. Brussels on London | 34.89 |
| T.T. Madrid on London | 30.10 |
| T.T. Milan on London | 92.56 |
| T.T. Berne on London | 25.19 |
| T.T. Paris on London | 124.09 |
| T.T. London on Prague | 163.75 |

### LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 28

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper, English Best Sellected | £73-1/8 |
| Copper, Braziers, | £82-1/4 |
| Yellow metal | £67-1/4 |
| Spelter, Hard Indian Brands | £20-7/8 |
| Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge, | £13-1/2 |
| Tin, English Ingots, | £239 |

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 28.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £8:13:0 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay, ton. £17:17:6 Nov. Dec. S'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Bombay, ton. £19:10:0 Nov. Dec. S'ment. Value.

### LINSEED.

London, Nov. 28.

Linseed Calcutta, ton. £19:12:6 Nov. Dec. S'ment. Nominal.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £19:12:6 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Nominal.

Linseed, La Plate C.I.F. ton £16:1:3 Nov.-Dec. S'ment. Hull. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton. £19:7:6 Nov.-Dec. S'ment. Sellers.

### LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 28.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 29/- Dec. Delivery. Sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., 28/9 Jan.-Apl. Delivery. Sellers.

### MONEY MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|16 1 Mail.

NEW YORK:—
B C T T 275.
Banks Selling T T 274-1|2.
Banks Buying T T 273-1|2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 268 1/2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 126-1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 122-3|4.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 138.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank Selling D D 177.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York-London 4.85 5|16 28th inst.
Shanghai-London 2|7 11|16 29th inst.
London-Japan 1|10 11|16 28th inst.
London-Paris 124.10 28th inst.
London-Belgium 34.890 28th inst.
London-Switzerland 25.18-1|4 28th inst.
London-Italy 92.60 28th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11-1|2 28th inst., £4-4-11-1|2 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 11|16 28th inst., 26 5|8 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 3|4 28th inst. 26 11|16 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 58 1|4 28th inst., 58 1|4 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 7|16 per cent. 28th inst., 4 7|16 per cent. 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 13|32 per cent. 28th inst., 4 13|32 per cent 27th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent.
3 mos. 4 per cent.
6 mos. 4 per cent.
12 mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:Some Demand.

### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 28.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 18-3/8

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 28.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 663 lb. Cargoes. 43/1-/2 December. S'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 43/3 Nov.-Dec. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 47/6 Nov.-Dec. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, No offering.

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nov/Dec. per cwt | 12/4-1/2 |
| Jan/Mar. per cwt. | 12/4-1/2 |
| C. & F. Bombay. | |
| Nov/Dec. per cwt. | 12/5-3/4 |
| C. & F. Karachi. | |
| Nov/Dec. per cwt. | 12/6-1/2 |

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 28.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribwed, lb. Spot 0/8-9/16 Sellers.

SHALOM JUDAH NOV. 29.

### OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited.)

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Ex-Godown Bombay:—

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 640|- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530|- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 160|- per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65|- per ton.

### COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m of 29-11-1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a. m. 9.886 inches (.091 below normal)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p. m. (previous day 29.814 inches (.058 below normal)

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.055

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 74.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 68.5 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.8 degrees (2.2 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.8 degrees (0.5 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a. m. 72 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p. m. (previous day) 64 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a. m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 12 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 137 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 26 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8. m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 0 mile per hour.

# It's Film on Teeth

**that makes them lustreless, "off color"**
**You must remove it**

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now — a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

*Accept Pepsodent Test*

To prove results, buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-10-E

*Let your Hair do you Justice*

DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

*Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East.* (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle.)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

VIMTO

NON-ALCOHOLIC—YET *full of Life and Vigour*

VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

## ENGAGEMENTS

**TO-DAY.**

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails of November 15 due at 6 a.m.

Garden Party in the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, at 5 p.m. given by Dr. Deshmukh, President Bombay Municipal Corporation, H. E. the Governor and Lady Wilson attending.

Grand Farewell Scout Rally, Esplanade Maidan, near Scout Hut, 8-15 a.m. H. E. the Governor, the Provincial Chief Scout receiving the Salute.

**SATURDAY, Dec. 1.**

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Parsis vs. Hindus—Bombay Gymkhana.

**SUNDAY, Dec. 2.**

Public lecture by Dr. P. C. Ray on "The Duties of Young Men at this Critical Juncture" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 9-30 a.m. (S. T.).

## DOMESTIC OCCURANCE

**DEATH.**

BAI DHUNBAI RUTTONSHA Kershasp Dadachanji, aged 26 years; funeral at 3 p.m. (B. T.), to-day (Friday), from her residence Contractor Villa, Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi.

MR. JIVANDAS PITAMBER, J.P., the senior partner of Messrs. Pitamber & Co., expired on 29th instant, at 9 p.m. The Uthamana ceremony will be performed at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.), on Friday, the 30th instant, at his residence at Soneji House, Sandhurst Road, opposite, Parekh Hospital.

**"G" WARD D. C. C.**

The following members are duly elected as delegates to the Calcutta Congress from this Ward:—1. Sjt. I. S. Patil, 2. Sjt. Dr. Rajabali Patil, and 3. Sjt. M. N. Padwekar.

**BHULESWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.**

The following gentlemen are duly elected as delegates to the ensuing Congress:—(1) Shriyut K. N. Deshpande, (2) Shriyut Dalpatram Pathak, (3) Shriyut Manibhai G. Desai, (4) Shriyut Yusuf J. Meherally.

**SECOND LECTURE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.**

The second lecture of the series on Public International Law, "Nations in times of Peace", by Dr. Abdullah bin Abdullah, be delivered at 6 p.m. to-day (Friday), in the Anjunman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road. Admission can only be had by means of Admission Cards which may be obtained by applying to Sjt. Mengle sometime gefore the meeting.

**POSTAL NOTICES.**

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Honolulu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. on Saturday, the 1st December 1928.

Superscribed inregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Wednesday, the 5th December 1928.

**BAVDA STATE PEOPLE'S UNION.**

A meeting of the people of Bavda state was held under the presidency of Mr. S. C. Kokate on 25th inst., at Ghorapdeo. After the speeches of Messrs. N. B. Parab, S. M. Laad, J. G. Takke and B. R. Ayare, the Bavda State People's Union was formed to safeguard the rights of the people and to redress their grievances by legitimate means.

**BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.**

The fifth Annual Retreat of the Bombay International Fellowship will be held at Theosophical Colony Juhu from Friday, 30th November to Sunday 2nd December. The following is the programme:—

Friday 30th November:—
7-45 p.m., Dinner.
8-30 p.m., Social Period.
Saturday, 1st December:—
7 a.m., Personal Devotions.
7-30 a.m., Chota Hazri.
9 to 9-15 a.m., United Devotions.
9-30 to 11 a.m., General Meeting. "The future Constitution of India."
Leader:—Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar.-at-Law.
11 a.m., Breakfast.
Rest:—2-30 to 4 p.m., General Meeting. Lecture on "Indian Art" by Mr. K. H. Vakil, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. P. B. Dutt, followed by an exhibit of painting.
4 p.m., Tea.
5 to 6 p.m., Recreation.
6-30 to 7-30 p.m., General Meeting. An address on "Kabir" by Mr. Gurdial Malik.
7-45 p.m.. Dinner.
8-30 p.m., Social Hour.
Sunday, 2nd December:—
7 a.m., Personal Devotions.
7-30 a.m., Chota Hazri.
9 to 9-15 a.m.. United Devotions.
9-30 to 11 a.m., General Meeting. Lecture on "Indian Music" by Mr. B. R. Deodhar.
11 a.m., Breakfast.
Rest:—
2-30 to 4 p.m., Closing Meeting.
4-30 p.m., Tea.
7 p.m. Dinner.
United Devotions:—
On Saturday and Sunday morning from 9 to 9-15 a united devotional meeting will be held. These meetings are entirlely voluntary' Those who wish to attend are asked to gather at the time stated in the room set apart for devotions.

# BOMBAY RACES

## WINTER MEETING: 1ST DAY

### ACCEPTANCES FOR SATURDAY

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—(Div. I.) Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs Penalties—Winners after 31st March. 1927, once 7lbs, twice 12lbs. oftener 16lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14-0 hands and under 4lbs.

Black Knight 9-3, Seewan 8-13, Black King 8-13, Roumania 8-10, Ariff 8-10, Shalan 8-9, Shogun 8-9, Tiger Prince 8-6, Girgoit 8-6, May 8-6, Nejee 8-6, Hadba Luzhi 8-4, Lion 8-3, Kantaka 8-2, Jurwa 8-0, Robinhood 8-0, Bahraniba 7-13, Le Touquet 7-13, Plassy 7-13.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—(Div. II.) Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1927, once, 7lbs. twice, 12lbs.; oftener, 16lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14-0 hands and under 4lbs.

Alder II. 9-2, Valentino 9-2, Windsor 8-13, Zummar 8-10, Sarhan II. 8-10, Furdoon 8-9, Hyzoom 8-9, Sudershan 8-6, Hyder 8-6, Asad Pasha 8-6, Mahboob 8-6, Morya 8-6, Topsy Turvy 8-6, Bowntree 8-6, Leila 8-4, Zafar 8-2, The Show Boat 8-0, Biarritz 7-13, Molly King 8-0, Moonspark 7-7.

THE COOPERAGE HANDICAP.—(Div. II.)

Distance.—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in the Class I and II.

Arab Prince 8-2, Maharaja 9-13, Pekin 8-12, Royal 8-10, Caribaldi 88, Ferdinand 8-7. Wood Apple 8-5, Khalil Beg 8-3, Aasuf 8-2, Baig 7-13, Radha'a 7-13, Amood 7-12, Hoojaz 7-9, Sinnan 7-7.

THE REDCAR PLATE.—(Div. I).

Distance.—6 furlings.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the Class III and IV.

Ballina Breeze 9-7, Henrietta 9-3, Roguey Pogney 9-3, Seafire 8-11, Flintham 8-11, Bonaparte 8-8. Red Rash 8-5, Arran Rose 8-3, Royal Gem 8-1, Jubilant 8-0, Alpine 7-13, Theona 7-12, Shanawaz 7-6, Roulette II 7-0.

THE REDCAR PLATE.—(Div. II.)

Distance.—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the Class III. and IV.

Gamvros 9-3, Romanesco 9-1, Metrical 9-0, Silver Charm 8-13, Prose and Verse 8-11, Bright Story 8-9, Roseate Air 8-9, Italian Poet 8-6, Meena 8-4, Seraphenalia 8-3, Golden Charm 8-0, Killarney 7-7.

THE COOPERAGE HANDICAP.—(Div. I.).

Distance.—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in the Class I and II.

Hillaluzzaman 10-2, Lucky Star 9-5, Sheema 8-12, Savage 7-9, Tiger King 8-10, Avar 8-9, Maneck Beg 8-6, Dilawar 8-1, Shamsuzzaman 8-0, Noman 8-0, Sarsam 7-13, Zeebar 7-13, Jalmood 7-11, Weldon 7-11, Telafar 7-11, Dilawar Beg 7-10, Kadir Hajaz 7-9, Subhan 7-10, Adwan 7-9, Some Surprise 7-9, Mijrin 7-6.

THE MENTMORE HANDICAP.

Distance.—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for Horses in the Class I. and II.

Gift O'the Glen 9-5; Free From Care 8-11, Ardley 8-3, Critical 8-2, Wedding Day 7-11, Starboard 7-10, Santock 7-8, Tusculum 7-8, Burgos 7-8, Gorbio 7-5, Four Square 6-12, Ismet 6-12.

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP.

Distance.—5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses 3 and 4 years old only in the Class II and III.

Eastern 9-10, Deltos 9-8, Bailybitophy 9-7, Timbucktoo 9-2, Raphael 9-1, Arlette 8-10, Lakeside 8-10, Golden Sunspot 8-2, This Freedom 7-8, Roguey Poguey 7-7, Charmaine 7-2.

THE TULSI PLATE.

Distance.—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in the Class II.

Amij 9-2, Dhidha'a 8-5, Mahdoor 7-13, Sun Spray 8-4, Raza Khan 8-3, Arden 8-3, Ferdinand 8-3, Hongkong 8-1, Gooliab 8-1, Amin 7-12, Mahfouz 7-11, Golden Sun 7-11, Fairdoss 7-10, Aradin 7-9, My Bow 7-6, Orange Prince 7-6.

# BOMBAY BAR COUNCIL

## SEVENTEEN CANDIDATES FOR TEN SEATS

It is announced in the Bombay Government Gazette, that in accordance with the requirements of rule 7 of the rules framed by the Bombay High Court under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, the following gentlemen have been nominated as candidates at the election of ten members of the Bar Council to be held on Wednesday, December 12:—

Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Kt., B.A., LL.B., LL.D., Advocate Messrs. Jehangir Hormusji Vakeel, Bar-at-Law, Mukund Ramrao Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, Gajanan Martand Gupte, Advocate, Vikaji Faridunji Taraporevala, Bar-at-Law, Bomanji Jamsetji W adia, Bar-at-Law, Hormazdyar Cooverji Coyaji, Advocate, Shrikrishna Ganpat Dalvi, Bar-at-Law, Vishvanath Guneji Velinker, Bar-at-Law, Vishvanath Ganpat Dalvi, Bar-at-Law, Vicajee Framjee Vicajee, Bar-at-Law, Nosherwan Phirozshah Engineer, Advocate, Padmanabh Bhasker Shingne, B.A., LL.B., Ramdatt Withoba Desai, B.A., LL.B., Nagindas Tribhovandas Master, Attorney-at-Law, Sorab Barjorji Dadyburjor B.A., LL.B., Chhaganlal Narsilal Kanuga, B.A., LL.B., and Harsidhbhai Vajubhai Divatia, B.A., LL.B.

**ADMISSION TO GATEWAY OF INDIA**

With reference to the recent notifications detailing the programmes of the arrival of Sir: Frederick Sykes on December 7 and of the departure of His Excellency, Sir Leslie Wilson on December 8, all those who are desirous of attending these functions are reminded that they must apply to Chief Secretary to the Government Political Department. for the necessary admission cards. These will be issued subject to accommodation available at the Gateway of India.

**CIVIC ADDRESS TO NEW GOVERNOR.**

In connexion with the arrival of Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor-Designate of Bombay on the morning at Decemger 7 and the departure of H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson on December 8 it is proposed to broadcast the Municipal Corporation's Addresses and the replies thereto on both the occasions. This is an important onnovation.

**STEAMER MOVEMENTS.**

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shinnoh Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 28th instant and is due to arrive here on the 25th December via usual ports.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from Bombay of 24th instant, arrived at Aden at 10-30 p.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 2-30 a.m. the following day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 22nd instant arrived at Port Said at 3 p.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

# LATEST COTTON MARKET NEWS

## LIVERPOOL PRICES IMPROVE 9 POINTS

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

The New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges were closed to-day on account of Thanks-giving Day.

American futures opened much better than expected at a rise of 8 points with January 10.68. The reactionary trend having failed to materialize, prices continued to improve. Buying orders were received from outside operators and local trade calling was a prominent feature. Prices were quoted 14 points above previous closing by noon.

During the afternoon a portion of the rise was lost on profit-taking and the market closed at a rise of 9 points with Jan. 10.69.

# Latest Cotton Quotations.

Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

**NEW YORK.**
**JANUARY.**

New York Market was closed on Thursday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach Expectation | Rs. 369 0 0 |

**LIVERPOOL.**

| | Nov. 29. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.60 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.68 |
| Difference | +.08 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 10.69 |
| Difference | +.09 |

# LONDON SILVER MARKET

**CLOSNIG QUOTATIONS**

| | London, Nov. 29 |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 26 10 0 |
| Lower | 0 1 0 |
| Silver Forward | 16 11 0 |
| Lower | 0 1 0 |

Tone of Market—Quiet.

**BOMBAY PRICES:**

| | Bombay, Nov. 29. |
|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 59 15 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 60 2 0 |

# ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE

## MR. FAZAL'S REPLY TO MR. JINNAH

### WHO WILL DELIVER THE GOODS?

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

Mr. Fazil Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Secretary of the All-India Muslim Conference, has addressed the following letter to Mr. Jinnah:—

Dear Sir,—

You have asked for information on certain points in connection with the Conference which I have much pleasure in supplying to you.

The conveners of the Conference have decided to invite about 600 representatives belonging to all schools of thought. The composition of the Conference will be a follows:—

1. All non-official Muslim members of all provincial Councils and the Central Legislatures.
2. 20 Muslim representatives from each of the following organisations:—
   a. The All-Indian Muslim League, Calcutta.
   b. The All-India Muslim League, Lahore.
   c. The All-India Khilafat Conference and
   d. The All-India Jamait-ul-Ulema Conference.
3. 20 Muslim representatives from each of the provinces of India.

In addition to these other leading Mussalmans such as Dr. Ansari, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Hasan Imam, Mr. Yakub Hasan and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad have also been invited.

As regards the procedure to be adopted at the Conference, I am quoting an extract rom a telegram from H. H. the Aga Khan, the President-elect of the Conference, which reads:—

"My object that general concensus of opinion amongst Muslims should lead to national policy which can only come by give and take of all sections of community please make it as catholic a body as possible".

This will give you an idea as to the object with which the Conference has been convened. This Conference has been convened with object of reaching decisions for promoting real interests of India as a whole of which the Muslim community does not form an unimportant section. The platform thus provided will, it is believed, enable all shades of opinion to meet on a common basis and reach decisions in a spirit of give and take.

**NO DEFINITE PROPOSALS ON NEHRU REPORT.**

In answer to your question whether the conveners of the proposed Conference have formed definite proposals with regard to the Nehru Report to be placed before the Conference for consideration, I have to inform you that this has not been done and it is not proposed to do so. You are aware that widely different views are held by important sections of the Muslim community in regard to this report. The conveners do not propose to act in any partisan spirit by committing themselves to any definite line of action.

As regards the date of the proposed Conference, the conveners fixed the 31st December in deference to the wishes of H. H. the Aga Khan who, as you know, will preside. This is a critical juncture in the history of the Mussalmans and I have in my circular letter already appealed to them to attend even at a little sacrifice.

I cannot agree with your view that there is at present no need of this Conference. This Conference is organised with the intention of bringing together on one platform all political organisations in the country and representative Muslims in order to formulate, after mature deliberations, the considered Muslim views on the problem now facing the country.

In conclusion I may say that in my opinion a Conference organised on the lines explained is more likely to be able to deliver the goods than any individual organisation, however important.—A. P.

**CHANGE OF BANDRA EXCHANGE TO AUTOMATIC.**

The Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., write:—

"On Saturday, (the 1st prox.), at 6 p.m. the Bandra Exchange will be changed over to automatic and it will, thereupon, become necessary, in order to obtain numbers of that Exchange, to dial the complete number instead of only the first two numerals.

While every endeavour will be made to make the service continuous, there may be some temporary interruption caused by the change-over.

The only numbers changed will be the following:—Dordi Dr. Rustomji, L. M. & S., 30, Hill Road, Bandra, old No. 89192X, new No. 89182; Wadia, P. B., 38, Hill Road, Bandra, old No. 89192Y, new No. 89192; Gandhy Maneksha Hormusjee, Kekee Manzil, 'Land's End, Bandra, old No. 89199X, new No. 89189; Bottlewalla Maneckji Muncherji, Land's End, Bandra, old No. 89199Y, new No. 89199; Dhanjishe Hoshangsha Nanavati, 5, Pali Hill Road, Bandra, old No. 89194X, new No. 89184; Hormusji Ardeshir Banker, Rose Cottage, Pali Hill Road, Bandra, old No. 89194Y, new No. 89194."

# Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1928.

There you are. Did I not tell you yesterday? The existence of Bolshevik conspiracy has been confirmed.

* * *

To quote the titles of the "Evening News" leader. "Attempt to set up Soviet Regime in Allahabad: Jawaharlal Nehru's ambition."

* * *

His ambition, besides that of setting up a Soviet Regime in Allahabad, is to set himself up as the Lenin of that regime.

* * *

We, hoyever, appreciate the ampition "We appreciate the Pandit's ambition to fill a fresh term as President of the Allahabad Municipal Board."

* * *

But we cannot appreciate his Presidentship. How can we? No, honest and decent as we are, we are bound to confess that we can't.

* * *

His "scheme is repugnant to the very idea of democracy and self-government" for "he has been trying during the past few weeks to bring about a pact under the auspices of the Allahabad D. C. C. whereby only persons chosen by him would be elected to the Municipality.

* * *

"Him" in the above means a Committee appointed by the D. C. C., but as you would rightly and considerately point out, I am digressing.

The scheme. as we said, is repugnant to the "very idea" of democracy and self-government. Such a thing is unheard of in democratic countries.

* * *

In England, for instance, we do things differently. We have got the Reform party, the Progressive party and the Socialist party, which concern themselves with Municipal elections.

* * *

But they do not follow the undemocratic, Soviet method of appointing a sub-committee—I mean "him"—to choose persons for running as candidates.

* * *

No, what we at 'Home' do is to have a small executive which nominates candidates for election, which makes all the diceronce in the world and, therefore, there you are.

* * *

"To-day's weather: Cold wave moving through Punjab."

—Press Headlines.

Please reassure yourself. It has had no intention of following Sir John Simon with black flags—pardon—dark clouds.

* * *

In fact, Sir John has been having good weather. He has "done" the Taj in moonlit night and is quite pleased.

* * *

And naturally so, because it must have proved so different from his experiences of the night life of Parliamentary London. So sad and chilly to be a member of a forlorn band of Liberals in the "House."

* * *

Professor's Wife:—"I suppose you have forgotten that this is the anniversary of your wedding."

Absent-Minded Husband:—"Eh? What? Dear me! Is it really? And when is yours, my dear?"


FOR INTRODUCING

**Kashmir Pure Woollen**

AND

**Embroidery Materials**

NEWLY OPENED

**KASHMIR SALES DEPOT**

WILL SELL AT

**Reduced Rates**

FROM

**1ST TO 16TH DECEMBER 1928.**

Sales will Commence Under the Auspices of SIR P. C. ROY

**On 1st December 1928 (Morning)**

Every Article at **ONE ANNA** less per Rupee
**At 12½ % Reduction** — Some Varieties

Few Articles **25%** OFF PRICE

**Some even at Half Price**

| Closely woven Drill Coating-White Woollen | Substitute for Mufflers. |
|---|---|
| Width 27"–Piece of 5½ yds | White Woollen Khadi Loose Weaving |
| Original @ 1-8-0 | Original @ 2-12-0 each |
| Less 25% | Length 2¾ × 27" |
| Reduced Rate 1-2 per yd. | Reduced Rate 2-1-0 each |

All-India Spinners' Association Sales Depot

**KASHMIR SALES DEPOT,**

PRINCESS STREET, : : : : : BOMBAY.

**5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS**

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

**H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.**

Structural and Sanitary Engineers, Sole agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.

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JEWELLERS.

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# The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1928.


# LALAJI MEMORIAL.

Say not they die, those martyr souls
Whose life is winged with purpose fine;
Who leave us, pointing to the goals,
Who learn to conquer and resign.
Such cannot die; they vanquish time,
And fill the world with growing light,
Making the human life sublime
With mem'ries of their sacred might.
Then mourn not those who, dying, gave
A gift of greater light to man;
Death stands abashed before the brave;
They own a life he may not ban.
—Malcolm Quin.

Ever since the sad death of Lala Lajpat Rai countless meetings have been held in various parts of India and abroad to mourn his loss. But the nation that loved him dearly could not be satisfied unless at least one day was set apart and dedicated to his memory. Thursday the 29th was fixed as Lala Lajpat Rai Day and must no doubt have been reverently celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the country. Nearly a dozen meetings were held on the day in Bombay alone and its suburbs. The spontaneous tributes to the worth of Lalaji paid by millions of his countrymen all these days were such as Kings and Emperors might envy. But no tributes, countless as these are, can reconcile Indians to the loss of a Prince among patriots at a most critical juncture in their struggle for freedom. For a long time to come they will be painfully conscious of a gap in their national life which it is hard indeed to fill. But the gap must be filled. We are daily approaching the crisis in the struggle which leaves little room for vain mourning. Sorrow for a departed hero must be transformed into grim determination to carry on the fight in which he fell. It behoves us all, therefore, to listen to Mahatma Gandhi's appeal "not to bewail but to copy the great virtues of Lalaji, viz., courage, sacrifice, forbearance, nobility, heroism and patriotism and to make herculean efforts to achieve Swaraj, for which Lalaji lived and died."

One such effort was made eight years ago when the great Lokmanya died. That effort, as was acknowledged in distinguished quarters, led us within an inch of success. Then came a set-back, a grievous one. It still finds us disunited and disorganised. Would that common suffering and common sorrow at the loss of a great leader could rally us once again. The desire is expressed everywhere to raise a fitting memorial to Lalaji. But equally wide-spread and strong is the desire to make that memorial subserve the great purpose to which Lalaji dedicated his life. Mahatma Gandhi rightly reminds us that "no memorial can be complete without a definite determination to achieve freedom" and bids all Indians to "deserve to have had Lalaji as a countryman by making a fresh and united supreme effort to realise the dream of the long line of patriots in which Lalaji was so distinguished a member".

The extremely modest appeal to the country issued by Dr. Ansari, President of the Congress, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Sheth Ghanashyamdas Birla for only five lakhs for a memorial to Lalaji can only be understood to be a part of the wider and more challenging appeal that Lalaji's death should mean to the whole nation. The signatories to the appeal assure the public generally that the funds collected will be used "for the advancement of Lalaji's many political activities to which he so nobly gave the best part of his life." In endorsing the appeal Mahatma Gandhi observes: "We often waste time and energy in debating and wrangling over a multitude of suggestions and rehearse many possible improvements. Let such critics remember that perfection is not possible in human undertakings. Let us, therefore, try to do well things even though we may think of better things so long as what is presented to us for acceptance is not open to any fatal objection and especially when it comes from tried and trusted leaders." We trust the modest appeal will meet with a prompt response. We shall at the same time repeat that the memorial which is roughly outlined in the above appeal can only be understood to be an earnest of the worthier memorial in the shape of the nation's determined fight to victory.

## "KELLOGGARITHMS"

The suggestion about an Anglo-American Parliamentary Conference on naval armaments cabled to Mr. Baldwin by Mr. Britten, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the American House of Representatives, has provoked the "Times of India" into a withering comment on men and things "from the land of liberty and hundred per cent. efficiency." Taking appropriate umbrage at the American desire to equal Great Britain in sea-power our contemporary proceeds with heartless but quite righteous sarcasm, to strip bare the padded Kellogg Pact—we mean "Kellogarithm". Thus: "Since the Kellogarithm gives us perpetual peace—except, of course, when we want to fight in self-defence, the excuse for belligerents in almost every war.....". Then again "the Covenant (of the League of Nations) arranged that no one should go to war without giving adequate notice..... Now the Kellogarithm like the Locarno Pact modifies this advantage. A nation presumably may go to war immediately it wishes to defend itself." We quite appreciate all this. But may we suggest that in its justifiable concentration on, so to speak, how-dare-you, our contemporary has omitted to take notice of certain additional factors in regard to Kelloggarithm? For instance, "perpetual peace" is not qualified only by "self-defence" but also by the "defence" of certain undefined "regions" outside the "self". It is this unspoken thought that perhaps needlessly leads our contemporary to fight shy of "equality" and try to change the conversation, as it were, from equality to talking "rather of minimum of armaments necessary self-defence." For, when one has to defend regions, defined and undefined, scattered all over the world, one's minimum necessary for "self-defence," must obviously be more than the maximum necessary for the "self-defence" of a geographically compact country like the U.S.A. But, why fear the word "equality?" Our contemporary should accept it and say with Mr. Churchill that equality of a people subject to alien domination, and as if he was resolved to sacrifice himself for the emancipation of his country. Although I met him every day, during the session of the Congress held in Calcutta in 1906, in the company of Pal, Tilak, Khaparde and others, in the house of Mr. C. R. Das who was then a young Barrister just returned from England, I never once saw Lala Lajpat Rai laughing or smiling. He was always serious and earnest, unlike those arm-chair politicians and platform orators, who regard politics as a pastime. He was always ready at the call of duty to don his armour and take the foremost place in the battlefield regardless of his life like the brave Spartan heroes of yore.

**THE MOST REMARKABE SPEECH OF LALAJI.**

The most remarkable speech which Lala Lajpat Rai made was the one he delivered on the third day of the Benares Congress (29th December 1905), when he seconded the resolution moved by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the "Repressive Measures in Bengal" adopted by Lord Curzon's Government, after the Partition of Bengal and the inauguration of the Swadeshi Movement. He made a fiery speech characteristic of him and for the first time in the history of the Congress unfurled the banner of independence, rousing the Indian politicians to a sense of their dignity and duty and urging his hearers to suffer and die for achieving the freedom of their Motherland. I give below some of the most striking passages of that memorable address:—

"You have been hearing of the misfortunes of our brethren of Bengal. I am rather inclined to congratulate them on the splendid opportunity which an all-wise Providence, in its dispensation, has afforded to them by heralding the dawn of a new political era for this country..... Let me tell you what are the methods adopted by Englishmen in England when they have a grievance to be listened to and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and [illegible] tutional and perfectly justifiable, is the method of passive resistance..... I must tell you that the message which the people of England wanted to send to you through me was the message that in our utterance, in our agitations and in our fight and struggle for liberty, we ought to be more manly than we have been heretofore..... You must purify yourselves through the ordeals of fire and self-sacrifice. The goddess of liberty is the most sacred goddess in the world, and before you can approach her, you should show by your life, life of self-denial, that you are fit to enter her temple..... Let Government remember, and do you gentlemen, also remember, that people once awakened and awakened rightly, cannot be put down..... I defy any Government in the world where there is any just civilization to keep the peo-

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# MY REMINISCENCES OF LALA LAJPATRAI

## TRUE PATRIOT WHO LIVED A LIFE OF SACRIFICE

(BY M. K. PATEL).

It is said that when the heart is full, the tongue is tied. Those who have had the privilege of being associated with Lala Lajpat Rai, in the political field, are too full of grief at the present moment to be able to express adequately their intense sorrow at the death of the Lion of the Punjab. I desire to offer my hubmle tribute of admiration for the great Punjabi Warrior in the cause of India. Belonging as I do to the older generation of politicians, I have had numerous opportunities of coming in close contact with Dadabhai, Pherozsha Gokhale, Bannerji, Tilak, Pal, Lajpat Rai and other stalwart politicians who have carved out for themselves a niche in the temple of fame. Of these only Bepin Pal is alive. The last to fall of that brave band of immortal heroes was Lala Lajpat Rai, rightly designated the Lion of the Punjab.

**SOME REMINISCENCES.**

I was introduced to Lalaji in 1905 at the Benares Congress. He impressed me as a thoroughly sincere patriot, grimly determined to suffer for the political regeneration of the Motherland. His face was always sad and [illegible]

# Notes of the Day.

**Wrong Lead.**

When the Council of the All-India Muslim League met a few days ago to consider the Nehru Report but dispersed immediately without pronouncing any opinion on it, we expressed the view that it had missed a great opportunity to give a clear constructive lead to the Muslim community. We also feared then that what the Council must have regarded as wise self-restraint was rather one-sided policy and that it would not prevent a section of the League from continuing its propaganda against the Report. We now find that the Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League has adopted a resolution roundly repudiating the Nehru Constitution. It has neither respected the decision of the All-India League Council to refer the whole matter to the ensuing general session of the League at Calcutta nor has it made any specific suggestion to make the Report acceptable to it. We do not deny its right to make a recommendation to the Calcutta session. We only regret that it has given a wrong lead without any constructive proposals and that the All-India Council failed to give a timely, wise and constructive lead.

**Full of Life and**

In these circumstances Mr. M. C. Chagla's resignation of the secretaryship of the Bombay League was inevitable. In his statement announcing his resignation he declares that he regards the Nehru Report as "an admirable solution with slight alterations of minor details for the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question" and that he wishes to have "complete and unfettered freedom to carry on propaganda in support of his views." We share his confidence that the Muslim League will soon realise "that the proposals put forward by the Nehru Committee are not only in the best interest of the nation, but they fully safeguard the legitimate rights of the Mussalmans". It is, however, necessary for the speedy fulfilment of the hope that all those Muslims who accept the Nehru Report should rally together and carry on an active and wholehearted propaganda in its support. We heartily congratulate Mr. Chagla on his bold and uncompromising stand by the Report.

**Suggestion to Princes and State Subjects.**

Now that the Butler Committee has finished its sittings and the Princes are at least, for the time being, free to turn to more substantial and less costly matters, may we draw their particular attention to three things, viz., the Maharaja of Patiala's regrets, Mr. Amritlal D. Seth's address at the Rajputana States Peoples' Conference and the Maharaja of Kolhapur's suggestion? We share the Maharaja of Patiala's regrets. But it is too late to fret over what might have been although by the very nature of things it could not possibly have been. The quasi-abortive conference in London, and the acknowledgment both by the Maharaja of Patiala and the Maharaja of Kolhapur of the States' Peoples' right to be heard encourage us to reiterate the old suggestion, that the Princes should meet the representatives of the States and the members of the Nehru Committee in a round table conference. As Mr. Seth said, "Not only, they (the Nehru Committee) have not refused to hear anyone, but they have sincerely regretted the non-appearance of the people that matter and have more than once expressed a desire to meet such people....."

**Disillusionment From London.**

We have repeated the suggestion because we believe that nothing enjoying some degree of permanence in its application will come out of the Butler Committee or any other Government Committee. It will only involve an amount of expenditure which would be, to quote Pandit Malaviya "scandalous." We also believe that in a Government Conference the States' People who matter as much, if not more, will not have the voice which they ought to have, even in the interests of the Princes themselves. Nor will the people of India enjoy any representation to which they are entitled. The Conference that we have suggested seems to be the best. It has advantages without having any disadvantage. And after all it is with their own brethren whether of British India or the States that the Princes will have to deal finally, however remote that period may be.

# OUR DEFECTIVES

## MEASURES TO HELP THEM

(BY A LADY SOCIAL WORKER)

One of the special features of the Conference of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations, which met in Bombay in the first week of this month was the demonstration of the work of the Defectives. On the 7th of November, 1928, eight institutions for the Defectives met in the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind to show what was possible for them to do. That marks the success which steady propaganda had achieved. We wish such demonstrations are more frequent. The delegates rightly congratulated Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, Principal of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, on his unique sucess in inducing not only all the four institutions for the Blind, and one of the Deaf Mutes of Bombay to attend but in bringing together under the same roof the Deaf Mutes from Ahmedabad and Poona again. For the first time in the History of India the defectives of various parts stood shoulder to shoulder and attempted to know one another. It was a sight to see pupils from the American Mission School for the Blind, inmates from the Industrial Home for the Blind and those of the Happy Home for the Blind wending their way to the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind. The presence of pupils from the Deaf Mute Schools of Ahmedabad and Poona with that strong contingent from Prof. Date added immensely to the attraction.

**TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.**

The band of the Blind stationed at the entrance enabled even strangers to easily spot the School. The wall sheets with figures in bold presented items of interest which clearly indicated the magnitude of mischief wrought by State and Society alike. Equally was it possible to gauge with lantern slides the triumph Science had achieved, in the work of the Blind Relief Association, Bombay. The special place assigned to them in the central door with the western light easily helping the visitors to appreciate their worth, marked how important is the work of the conservation and restoration of vision.

**GREAT POSSIBILITY OF CURES.**

They showed, as Mr. Chhatrapati so singularly urges upon every audience, that we can by proper efforts wipe off 60 to 70 per cent. of our blindness and deafness. They showed, again, that hope loomed equally large even for those whose eyes or ears or both were lost. The central place assigned to Helen Keller, that world-renowned blind and deaf-mute girl, whose life and writings inspire others in similar distress, rung the deathknell of all despair. It will much assist Sanitary Associations, Local Boards, Municipalities, Schools, Colleges and the Baby Week and other organisations of their type to stock these slides, which have been specially made available practically at cost price.

**EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.**

On either side, again, stood tables presenting teaching apparatus and appliances. Another big table showed the circulating library for the Blind and another, again, the craniums of the horse and the lion and specimens of stuffed animals. The embossed maps and the globes in bamboo and cane with arrangement for actual rotation indicate the directions in which efforts are made for the education of the Blind. They point, again, to the possibilities that part time occupation properly encouraged could achieve in education.

**WONDERS OF 'BRAILLE'.**

To an outsider coming for the first time in contact with the Blind, Braille presented an attraction all its own. To notice how the Blind opened their ponderous volumes and read as their tiny fingers moved over the raised dots seemed so captivating. The interest deepened as one watched the Blind working Arithmetic with pins. It was interesting again to dictate to the Blind and carry the paper, pitted all over, which some blind friend, in some other room, tuned and read, with so little effort.

**SIGHTLESS WHO CAN SEW.**

A slightless student on the sewing machine was a picture to behold. Bu tthe visitor halted quietly, and watched and watched, as urchin after urchin threaded his needle, at a speed

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## WAIT AND SEE.

Mr. Churchill, although he left the Liberal fold long ago, evidently still retains some affection for his old party and its dead leader. This is proved by his "Wait and See" attitude, at any rate in so far as the final settlement of the reparations question is concerned. This, in fact, is the normal convenient attitude of a British Government in the event of a deadlock between two parties. It is profitable in many ways, because it opens the way to "arranging" matters. Bargaining is a word which stinks in British Imperialist nostrils. Mr. Churchill knows well that Germany desires the whole question to be settled once and for all by a body unfettered by any restricting conditions. Mr. Churchill also knows that France has objections to the German proposals, which, we believe, were originally welcomed in London. In these circumstances what is more natural for a statesman, expert in orthodox diplomacy, than to try toface both ways by actually hiding himself behind the plea of "not yet?" It may be an attractive thing to do, it may have its advantages also, but indecision is not going to solve the Franco-German problem. A compromise committee will only perpetuate the reparations difficulty.

EGYPTIAN COTTON Dec. S'ment. Nominal. Liverpool Nov. 28 Liverpool Calcutta ton £19:12:6 Dec. 85.8 degrees (2,2 below normal)

# BOMBAY PAYS HOMAGE TO LALAJI

## AVENGE OUTRAGE ON NATION SAYS NARIMAN

## CITY OBSERVES COMPLETE HARTAL

### "LIVED AND DIED THAT INDIA MIGHT LIVE FOR EVER"

### PREPARATIONS FOR CONGRESS SESSION

#### CALCUTTA HUMMING WITH ACTIVITY

#### UNQUALIFIED SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

That the next session of the National Congress will be a personal triumph for Pundit Motilal Nehru is the opinion expressed by many responsible Congressmen who think that by sheer force of personality the Punditjee will disarm opposition against the Nehru Report.

THE NEHRU REPORT.

Judging from the latest news received by the Reception Committee it is clear that almost all Congress organisations even in the districts have given unqualified support to the Nehru Report and have expressed the fullest confidence in Pundit Motilal. In Bengal the opinion daily gaining strength in support of the decision of the All-Parties Conference and it seems likely that the Congress will put forth a unanimous demand which will be its irreducible minimum.

CONGRESS NAGAR.

Park Circus which is being transformed into the Congress Nagar is humming with activity and arrangements for holding the Convention, Congress and exhibition are being vigorously pushed forward under the personal supervision of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Subhas Chandra Bose, Dr. S. C. Roy, Kiran Shankar Roy, Nalini Ranjan Sarkar and others. The Convention will be held in a special pandal adjoining the Congress pandal. The congress pandal is designed to seat about 20,000 people both delegates and visitors. The Reception Committee is daily collecting money and expect to make the Congress a financial success.

DELEGATES.

Special attention is being given to housing the delegates and provide them with all the necessary comforts. As at present arranged Pandit Motilal Nehru will arrive in Calcutta by the Punjab Mail on the 21st December with a party of about fourteen including members of his family.

The question of having a special train for him from Allahabad to Calcutta is now under the consideration of the reception Committee.—A. P.

### CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The Congress Reception Committee at its general meeting held to-night unanimously passed the following resolution:—

In difference to the wishes of Pandit Motilal, the President-elect and in response to the appeal by the President of the B.P.C.C. and the Chairman of the Reception Committee, while agreeing with the purpose and purport of the resolution regarding the exhibition of Indian mill cloth, the Committee resolves to exhibit hand spun and hand woven cotton goods only.—A.P.

### KING SPENDS QUIET BUT SLEEPLESS NIGHT

#### PRINCE AT DAR-ES-SALAM

#### ARRANGEMENTS TO CARRY ON FUNCTIONS OF CROWN

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Whilst the hopes of the King's recovery are becoming stronger recognition is growing that complete restoration of health must be a lengthy process.

It is reported that the question as to what arrangements must be made to carry on the functions of the Crown, in the event of His Majesty's illness being protracted, is now being discussed. It is recalled that His Majesty, when he made his health cruise in the Mediterranean, in 1925, nominated four counsellors of State to act on his behalf till his return, namely, Prince Henry (in absence of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York), the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor and the Premier, and a similar arrangement was made during the absence of their Majesties on their Indian tour in 1911-12.—Reuter.

### KING SPENDS SLEEPLESS NIGHT

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The bulletin issued at 10-15 this morning states that the King spent a quiet though rather sleepless night. The infective process is being held in check.—Reuter.

### PRINCE OF WALES AT DAR-ES-SALAAM

#### ACCEPTS INVITATION FOR DANCE

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Dar-Es-Salaam—Enthusiastic crowds of Natives and Indians followed the Prince of Wales while he was shopping, using the car he used on Safari. The Prince is staying at Government House. Nothing has yet been decided regarding his departure, though steam is kept up by steamer "Azania" to take His Royal Highness to Mombasa to join the "Enterprise" The Prince has accepted an invitation to dance in his honour at Dar-es-Salaam Club to-night.—Reuter.

### SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR PRINCE'S JOURNEY

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Rome—Arrangements are being made to facilitate Prince of Wales' homeward journey across Italy by means of special railway arrangements if he lands at Brindisi or by providing aeroplane facilities if he flies from Egypt across the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

In response to the appeal issued by Dr. M. A. Ansari, President of the Indian National Congress, and supported by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru, the All-India mourning day in memory of the late Lala Lajpat Rai was very successfully observed in the city of Bombay and its suburbs. Most of the markets and commercial associations under Indian control remained closed throughout the day, on Thursday The business quarters of Bhuleshwar, Marwadi Bazar and Kalbadevi presented a doleful appearance owing to shortage of business. Among others, the following commercial bodies remained entirely closed for business:—

The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Cotton Mukadams' Association, the East India Cotton Association rooms, Seeds Trading Association, the Native Share and Stock-brokers' Association, the Deccan Merchants' Association, the Sugar Merchants' Association, the Bullion Brokers' Association, Mangaldas and Muljee Jetha Cloth Markets, the Mahajan Association and Linseed and Wheat Markets. In fact, all the organised markets remained closed. A majority of retail shops in Girgaum and in the north of the Island also observed complete hartal.

To observe the "All-India Lajpatrai Day," a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held, on Thursday evening, at the People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum, under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C., the Swaraj Sabha, Rastriya Stree Sabha, Bombay Arya Samaj, Bombay Presidency Hindu Mahasabha and the Bombay Youth League. The meeting hall was packed to full and the gathering included a good number of ladies. Mr. J. B. Patel presided.

Opening the proceedings, Mr. J. B. Patel observed that Lalaji's death had closed a very remarkable chapter of the history of the national struggle in the country. Referring to the "Lathi attack" on Lala Lajpatrai by a police officer at Lahore, the President said that India wanted an independent and impartial inquiry into the circumstances that led to the sadden demise of Lala Lajpatrai.

A MEMORIAL TO LALAJI.

Mr. Patel then made an announcement that a provisional committee was constituted with the object of collecting funds for a national memorial to be raised to commemorate the sacred memory of Lala Lajpatrai. Among others, the Committee includes the following gentlemen:—

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. Lalji Naranji, K. M. Munshi, J. B. Patel, K. F. Nariman, Narayanlal Bansilal and A. S. Valli.

MRS. LAJPATRAI THANKS BOMBAY.

Mr. Patel then read out to the gathering a letter received from Mrs. Lajpatrai in reply to the condolence resolution passed by the citizens of Bombay. Mrs. Lajpatrai had observed that it was no small amount of solace that her grief was shared by so many of her compatriots.

In conclusion, Mr. Patel made a fervent appeal to the citizens of Bombay to subscribe their mite to the Lajpatrai Memorial Fund.

A FITTING MONUMENT TO "LION OF PUNJAB."

Mr. K. F. Nariman, in his vigorous speech, urged the youths of the country to start an agitation to force the British Government to concede the national demand. That would be, he said, a fitting memorial to Lala Lajpatrai. Mere passing of condolence resolutions and crying shame like old women, would not take them very far towards the goal on which Lalaji had set his heart. India and especially the youths of the country would never rest, the speaker added, unless an independent committee was appointed to inquire into the causes that brought about the death of their beloved leader.

Referring to the question asked by a member in Parliament regarding Lalaji's death, Mr. Nariman indignantly remarked that Earl Winterton had the independence to abuse Lala Lajpatrai even after his death. (Cries of shame). Proceeding, he pointed out that it had been the policy of the higher official authorities to try their best and see if possible that all demonstrations against the Simon Commission were ruthlessly put down.

AVENGE THE NATIONAL OUTRAGE.

This speaker did not understand why the police officer who dealt 'lathi' blows at Lalaji should not be put on trial in a court of law for an attempted murder. He wanted the national outrage to be avenged in a fitting manner which would do credit to the youth of the country. Would not Lahore—that den of the Lion—take up the challenge and lead the rest of the country in avenging the death of their beloved leader, he asked.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar, in a forceful Marathi speech, asked what right the British Governmt had to decry the atrocities committed by the Germans during the Great War? Were not similar and even worse atrocities perpetrated by the bureaucracy in India day in and day out? The appointment of an Inquiry Committee was not, the speaker proceeded, a real remedy to get redress of their grievance. That would not take them very far. According to him, the real and effective remedy lay in the acquisition of strength without which it was impossible for them to maintain the respect and dignity of their nation.

ESSENTIALLY A NATIONAL LEADER.

Mr. A. S. Vali said they were celebrating the martyrdom of one of the greatest martyrs of India, who had lived and died that India might live for ever. He would consider it a great stigma on the part of Muslims, he said, if Muslims looked at Lalaji from a communal standpoint of view and regarded him as a leader of Arya Samajists or Hindus for the matter of that. Lalaji was essentially a national leader as much of Muslims as of Hindus. He was one of India's greatest benefactors.

WORKERS RESPECT LALAJI'S MEMORY.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, who spoke next, stated that 82 mills in Bombay out of 83 were closed, the workers having

(Continued on next page.)

### WHY INDIA SHOULD HAVE INDEPENDENCE

#### BURY THE COMMUNAL MONSTER

#### MR. WALI'S STIRRING SPEECH AT THANA

A public meeting of the citizens of Thana was held on Friday night in the vegetable market, Thana, to inaugurate a district branch of the Independence for India League. Mr. A. S. Wali, Bar-at-Law, who presided, made a vigorous speech in favour of the independence of India Mr. Wali gaven ten reasons why India should have independence. Taking his first reason, he said, legally if India recognised the supremacy of England, Great Britain would have for ever the control of the Indian army and navy, and India would always look to England for protection and guidance. Then economically, India would be at the mercy of other countries if Dominion Status was accepted and the goods of Dominions and other foreign countries would be dumped in India, as India was not an industrial country.

Speaking historically, he submitted that India was a free country from time immemorial, as she was a nation. Under Dominion Status she would not be one nation. Psychologically, he said Indian leaders did not place a definite goal before the masses, and they did not know exactly what to fight for. The masses now would have a definite ideal, and they would strive to reach that goal. From the ethnographic point of view he averred that the Anglo-Saxons were separate from Indians. Because the British race was weak, they formed Dominions to stabilise their army and navy, but India have vast potentialities of man power, and could build her own navy and, therefore, both necessity and expediency demanded India's independence.

Mr. Wali then viewed the question from the communal point of view, and said he would prefer to have no status or position in a Hindu Raj than have honours in the British Raj. He would urge Mahomedans to have a Hindu Raj than British or foreign Raj. When Hindus realised that it was to their own interests that Mahomedans' interests should be well protected and "vice versa" there would be no misunderstanding and no quarrel among those two great communities. Religion should not prevail over politics. He impressed on his audience by saying that true religion meant service to humanity, and that being so, whether they were Mahomedans or Hindus or Christians they were all brethren, and religion imposed upon them the sacred duty to serve one another.

Mr. S. B. Shringarpure and Mr. B. T. Ranadive also spoke, and endorsed the views of Mr. Wali. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

### NATURE JOINS BOYCOTTERS AT AGRA

#### CONTINOUS DRIZZLE AND CLOUDY SKIES

#### SIMONITES' PLEASURE JAUNT SPOILT

AGRA, Nov. 29.

The Indian Central Committee arrived this afternoon and are busy sightseeing. Members of the Simon Commission could not derive full pleasure from their holiday to-day on account of the cloudy weather and drizzle that kept on most of the day.

The Commission and Committee leave to night by respective specials for Lucknow reaching there to-morrow morning. The Conference will reassemble in Lucknow and members are looking forward to tackling the arduous task before them with renewed vigour after a short but pleasant holiday they have had.

The Simon "Joint Free Conference" will reconstitute to-morrow at Lucknow with the addition of the United Provinces wing when the Simon Commission and the Indian Central Committee will hold informal conference with the provincial committee. The public evidence will begin from Saturday.—A. P.

### TYPHOON SWEEPS OVER PHILIPPINES

#### THOUSADS RENDERED HOMELESS

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Manila.—Typhoon has devastated the the Philippins. Two hundred persons have been killed and 10,000 rendered homeless in the Leyte Island alone. Millions of dollars of damage has been done to the crops. It is believed that the sugar crop has escaped.

The Governor of philippines reports that six provinces have suffered very severely and that cocanut hemp and rice crops have been completely ruined. The red Cross has been authorised to distribute 20,000 dollars for immediate relief.—Reuter.

### TWO YEARS' JAIL FOR SHOOTING ITALIAN CONSUL

#### ANTI-FASCIST SENTENCED IN PARIS

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Paris—The Anti-Fascist Dimodgnu, who shot dead the Italian Vice-Consul Nardini on September 12, 1927, has been sentenced to two years, imprisonment and fined 200 francs. The jury found that accused fired at Nardini but did not intend to kill him.—Reuter.

### LOCAL GOVT. BILL

#### LABOUR MOTION DEFEATED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The House of Commons after a three day debate defeated by 341 votes to 165 the Labour motion for the rejection of local Government Bill which passed the second reading.—Reuter.

### THE LIBERAL FEDERATION

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

It is still doubtful whether the All-India Liberal Federation which is to meet at Allahabad under the presidentship of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will be held during the Christmas Week, owing to the dates clashing with those arranged for the All Parties, Meeting at Calcutta. Local organisations are being consulted.—A. P.

## JAWAHARLAL RECEIVES LATHI BLOWS

### Sowars Charge Simon Boycotters

LUCKNOW, Nov. 29.

Yesterday's scenes at Aminabad were re-enacted with greater earnestness at Narhai, near Hazratganj, to-day, with the result that two persons were injured and among others, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Pandit Govindballab Pant, the Swarajist leader in the Council, received 'lathi' blows.

There was a meeting at Narhai in the afternoon with Mr. Kuverji Pestonji in the chair. The meeting adopted a resolution expressing grief at Lala Lajpatrai's death.

It was then decided that the gathering should disperse and proceed in batches to Aminabad to attend another meeting held in honour of Lala Lajpatrai. At this stage Pandit Jawaharlal and Pandit Govindballab Pant along with some local leaders, came to the spot. Pandit Jawaharlal along with Pandit Govindballab Pant and about twenty others, detached themselves from the gathering and proceeded towards their destination.

KNEW HIS RIGHTS.

Mr. Tipson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, asked Pandit Jawaharlal if he was taking a procession, and if so, whether he had a license for the same. Pandit Jawaharlal replying, said that as a lawyer he knew what the law was, but in view of the behaviour of the police yesterday he would give no reply to this question.

After this exchange of words Pandit Jawaharlal began to proceed further. An attempt was made to check them almost at the outset by a mounted police officer, but they continued on their journey. The officer then called in his sowars, who had orders to break up the group.

SOWARS CHARGE CROWD.

The Sowars used their batons. Two persons were badly injured on their heads and one of these cases is regarded as serious. Pandit Jawaharlal received two 'lathi' blows and Pandit Govindballab Pant, who was near the Sowars was more severely beaten.—A. P.

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## STRENGTH OF THE PEOPLES' CASE.

### STATE SUBJECTS' DELEGATIONS WORK

### LEADER EXPRESSES SATISFACTION

LONDON, Nov. 28.

On the eve of the departure of Dewan Bahadur Ramchandrarao and his colleagues, the Indian States Peoples' Delegation have a luncheon at which Lord Olivier, Mr. Lansbury, Col Wedgwood, Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Shiels, Mr. Snell, M.P's were present, as also Major Graham Pole, Mr. Polak and Mr. S. K. Datta.

Mr. Rao is leaving for Bombay to-morrow and his colleagues later. Mr. Rao interviewed by Reuter expressed satisfaction at the work of the delegation had accomplished here and believed that members of House of the Commons and others were now convinced of the strength of the Peaples case. Mr. Rao was sure that in view of the limitations of the Butler Committee the whole question raised by the Princes and People would shortly have to be strongly investigated by a Royal Commission sitting publicly to which both parties could have access.—Reuter.

### COMMONS WELCOME SIR AUSTEN

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Sir Austen Chamberlain was warmly welcomed by the House of Commons while answering foreign questions to-day for the first time since his return.—Reuter.

## MAHARAJA OF PATIALA

### A MAGNIFICENT SEND OFF

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Maharaja of Patiala had a magnificent send off. The Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, Sir Rarcourt Butler, Sir Leslie Scott and Sir Robert Holland bade him farewell on the platform.—Reuter.

### THE BUTLER REPORT

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Butler Committee will be immediately embarking in the Princes' evidence with a view to drafting the report at the earliest possible moment.—Reuter.

### BAVA MURDER CASE

SURAT, Nov. 28.

When the Special Magistrate's court reassembled after lunch the Bava murder case arising out of the last communal disturbances was taken up. Mr. Jhaveri appeared for the prosecution while Barrister Kaji Kabiruddin of Bombay and Mr. J. M. Antia for the two accused Sikandarshah Shaikalishah and Gorumian Karrimmian. Evidence was then led.—A.P.

## TOW SOLDIERS IN ASSAULT CHARGE

### RAILWAY TRAIN INCIDENT

Mr. M. V. Dastane, Pleader, writes from Bhusawal, under date Nov. 21:—

On Monday, the 19th instant, two second class passengers were travelling by 27 down Peshawar Express. One was an old Brahmin Mr. S. W. Oorhe, Manager, Remington Stores, Bhusawal, and the other was Mr. Swami, Travelling Inspector, Clearing House, G. I. P. Railway, Delhi. Two European soldiers entered the carriage at Deolali. The were without any kit.

When these tyo passengers were asleep and the lights were out, getwean Pachora and Jalgaon, at 6 in the early morning, both the soldiers were said to have attacked severely Mr. Gorhe, and he was bleeding profusely. Mr. Swami heard his companion's cries, and running upto the door in darkness, pulled the alarm-chain. The train was stopped. Syami too received some injuries. Mr. Chaphekar. Railway Sub-Inspector of Police, arrested the two soldiers belonging to the 2nd Battalion at Peshawar.

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## BOMBAY'S HOMAGE NO LALAJI

(Continued from previous page.)

observed hartal in memory of the departed patriot.

After Mr. Balubhai Desai and several other speakers had addressed the gathering, the proceedings came to a close.

## MEETING AT BHULESHWAR

### WORK FOR INDEPENDENCE

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held at Bhuleshwar on Thursday night to mourn the loss of the late Lala Lajpat Rai took a solemn vow to stand by the country and to advance the cause for which the Lalaji shed the last drop of his blood. Stirring speeches paying glowing tributes to the memory of the late Lalaji were made by several speakers and resolutions expressing deep sorrow at the irreparable loss caused to the country by Lalaji's death and appealing to the people to contribute liberally towards the Lalaji Fund were unanimously passed.

Presiding over the meeting Mr. N. B. Deshpande made a touching reference to Lalaji's enormous sacrifices in the cause of the country. He richly deserved the title of the "Lion of Punjab". India had lost one of her stalwart sons whose place it would be very difficult to fill. The speaker asked the audience to immortalise the name of Lalaji by continuing the struggle for freedom and contributing liberally towards the fund of Rs. 5 lakhs which will be utilised to raise a suitable memorial of Lalaji.

WORK FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Manecklal H. Vakil moved a resolution of condolence at the sad death of the late Lalaji. The whole nation, he said, was in mourning at the irreparable loss to the country. The speaker appealed to the audience to respect the memory of the Lalaji by calmly grasping the problems relating to the country and acting in her best interests. He for one would ask them to work for independence.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta said that Lalaji's memory would live for all time in the hearts of every patriot. She thought unity was the need of the hour and appealed to the audience to sink all differences of cast and creed and work for the common objective.

Mr. Manibhai Desai appealed to the residents of Bhuleshwar Ward to contribute at least Rs. 25,000 towards the Lalaji Fund. He asked the audience to avenge the death of Lalaji by a thorough boycott of British goods.

Other speakers also supported the resolution and it was passed unanimously.

A second resolution holding the police partly responsible for hastening the death of Lalaji was also passed.

## A BUSINESSMAN AND POLITICIAN

### MR. S. N. HAJI'S TRIBUTE TO LALAJI

Presiding over a meeting of the Jain and commercial community held at Mulji Jetha market to mourn the loss of Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Sarabhai Haji said; "To my mind the particular significance of the meeting of this evening lies in the fact that it brings the commercial and Jain communities within the orbits of the Indian national and political movements. Unfortunately for this commerce has been long divorced from politics to the great detriment of both with the result that the alien rulers of India have in the past not failed to make use of this mentality by playing off one against the other. But the late Lala Lajpat Rai was an exception He was youthful though old, a businessman though politician, and a politician though tracing his descent from an old Jain and Aggrawal family. We are not here to-day however to pay our homage to Lalaji not as an Aggrawal but as nation's leader.

AN INTERNATIONAL FIGURE.

The late Lala Lajpat Rai can be said to be among the first politicians to carve out a niche for himself among the famous internationa figures of the world. A personal friend of the political workers and labour leaders of Japan, of the professors and politicians of the United States of America, a trusted counsel of the advanced school of British Labour and political thought, the late Lala Lajpat Rai was on intimate and friendly terms with political philosophers and literary figures of the world.

It was my good fortune to come into very close and intimate contact with him on the occasion of the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1926 and in addition to the great satisfaction that I felt as an Indian upon seeing the respect in which an eminent Indian leader was held the satisfaction was the deeper in so far as it gave me an opportunity of coming into personal touch with the giant whose career of service and sacrifice for the motherland began years before some of us had any political consciousness and long before the country as a whole became politically alive.

## V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE STUDENTS OBSERVE COMPLETE HARTAL

At 9.30 A. M. on Thursday usual opening time of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute all the students left the Institute premises and assembled in front of the Institute in a meeting which was addressed by the president Mr. K. N. Gokli and Mr. S. D. Merchant, the Secretary, the Propaganda Committee was passed unanimously:

"This meeting of the V. J. T. Institute deeply mourns the sadard unimely demise of Lalaji, observes complete Hartal and congratulates the residents of all castes and creeds for observing a complete fast, the proceeds of which go to the Propaganda Committee for removing the humiliating bom on Mahatmaji's portrait"

Then the students marched into a procession through College Road, Central Cotton Committee. King's Circle and thence to the premises of Seth Velji Lakhamsi. In his speech he reminded the students of their duty their National Leaders and suggested Satyagraha as a strong weapon in the hands of the students in their opposing the ban. This was received with great enthusiasm by the students. Seth Velji promised every support of the Matunga public in the just fight of the students.

With vote of thanks to Seth Velji the meeting terminated.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS

Public meeting were held all over the city and in suburbs at which resolutions were passed mourning the loss of the departed patriot and paying tributes to his sacred memory. At several of these meetings, subscriptions were collected for "Lajpat Rai Memorial Fund."

The usual meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was cancelled as a mark of respect to the memory of the great patriot.

Under the joint auspices of the Samaj Samata Sangh and Bharatiya Bahishkrit Seva Sangh, a public meeting of the untouchables and others was held in the maidan behind Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, to mourn the loss of Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. P. R. Lele presiding. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Dr. Solanke and others paid tributes of praise to the martyr who gave his every thing to serve the country's cause.

AT CHINCHPOKLI.

Another public meeting was held at Chinchpokli, at which Messrs. Nimbkar, Jhabvala, Lalji Pendse, Mirajkar and several others spoke on the greatness of Lalaji.

Meetings were held at Bandra, Andheri, and Ville Parle at which resolutions were carried deeply mourning the national loss caused by the sad demise of Lala Lajpat Rai.

The merchants of the Mulji Jetha market observed the Lajpat Rai Day by assembling in a public meeting and passing a condolence resolution. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji, M.L.A.

ALL MILLS CLOSED.

All mills in the city were closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Lala Lajpat Rai. Some mills which worked in the morning were closed down by 9 a.m. Thus the labour observed complete hartal on Thursday.

## POLICE ATTACK ON LALAJ

### PUNJAB COUNCIL SENDS MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE TO FAMILY

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

The Punjab Legislative Council held a short session to-day. About 60 members were present including Nationalists. Chaudhury Shahabuddin was in the chair.

Before the session began there was a talk in the lobbies that Dr. Mahmad Alam would move an adjournment motion regarding the alleged police attack on Lala Lajpatrai. The motion was actually drafted and made available to the press but at the last moment the proposal was dropped.

Four members were sworn in including Dr. Mrs. Shave who was cheered as she took the oath of allegience and took her seat.

CORRUPTION AMONGST OFFICIALS.

At question time the Government spokesman said that during the year 1927-28 action had been taken against 71 officers of Government for corruption. They were subordinate officials. Of these six had been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment up to two years rigorous imprisonment.

LALJI'S DEATH A NATION AT-LOSS.

The President next said "Gentlemen, you will be deeply and sincerely sorry for the great and irreparable loss the country has suffered by the unexpected and sudden death of Lala Lajpatrai of worldwide fame. The unique and invaluable service srendered by him to the social educational and national cause are too well known to require any mention. I am sure all of you will agree with me that he has passed away at a time when his services were sorely needed by his country. The loss is no doubt a national loss and has therefore, been mourned both in and outside the country. I hope you will permit me to send on your behalf a message of condolence and sympathy to the members of the bereaved family."—A. P.

## BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Free Reading Room were closed yesterday to observe Lala Lajpat Rai Day.

The Swarajya Sabha and the Lokamanya Tilak Rashtriya Kanyashala were closed yesterday and observed Lala Lajpat Rai Day.

## PATIDAR STREE MANDAL

The Secretary of the Patidar Stree Mandal, Bombay, has sent the following resolution to Mrs. Lala Lajpatrai:—"Patidar Stree Mandal of Bombay express their sense of profound sorrow at the untimely death of Lala Lajpatrai, whose public services for over 40 years will always rank among the highest ever rendered for the country."

## *LALA LAJPAT RAI*

### THE LESSON OF HIS LIFE

(BY BHARATA).

The Lion of the Punjab is laid at rest, eternal rest; but the echo of his life-long roaring will still continue to reverberate from one part of the country to another. In the tragic and unexpected death of Lala Lajpat Rai India has lost one of her patriotic sons, Indian Nationalism, a selfless worker, Indian leaders a trusty colleague, the "depressed" and submerged classes a doughty champion, the Mussalmans a sincere friend.

After the first shock the country has suffered at the painful and sad news, it must be the duty of leaders of public opinion to examine themselves and see whether they truly mourn the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. If they then feel that they do really miss his absence and that his loss at this particular time when momentous issues are to be settled and towards which his services are most needed, is most deplorable and unbearable, they should then feel themselves in duty bound to ponder over the last words of Lala Lajpat Rai. Those words are clear and they are incapable of misinterpretation. They are in simple terms: "Be patriots first and last. Sacrifice personalities for principles. Stand united on essentials and non-essentials will become easy of adjustment. And as true sons of a worthy, though unhappy and unfortunate, mother liberate the country from the bureaucratic domination, and Imperialist exploitation." This is the one outstanding lesson of Lajpat Rai's life. And we will be untrue to ourselves and to the departed patriot if we do not try to emulate his noble example and practise it in our daily life and activity.

The place that Lala Lajpat Rai occupied in public life was a unique one. His record of public service has been as unbroken as it is unrivalled. To him adversities were opportunities. As a friend one would vainly search for a truer, and as a foe it is impossible to meet a nobler one. The life-story of Lajpat Rai is a veritable history of India's struggle for emancipation during the past third of a century or more. He lived a patriot and died a martyr at the post of honour, duty and service. To us who outlive Lajpat Rai, he is a glorious example, and to generations still unborn Lalaji will remain a source of inspiration. Let us, however, pray that He be gracious to grant us strength and courage to pursue the battle until victory is ours. Amen.

## KEEP LALAJI'S FIGHT

### LAJPAT RAI DIED A MARTYR

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

The following further cables have been received at the office of the All-India Congress Committee:—(1) From the Indian Association, Mwanza (Tanganyika Territory): "Mwanza Indians deeply mourn loss of Lalaji."

(2) From the Indian Association, Kampala (Uganda): "This mass meeting of Indian citizens of Kampala expresses their deep sorrrow at the sad and untimely death of Deshbhakta Lala Lajpat Rai and offer heartfelt condolences to his colleagues for the great loss they and the country have suffered at this critical juncture in Indian politics."

(3) From Mr. Ramlal Bajpai, New York: "Senapati Lajpat Rai died a martyr. Hindustan Association, India Freedom Society and Lalaji's American friends and Indian community shocked and grieved. Convey condolences to family and nation. Boycott unitedly Simon Commission. Keep Lalaji's fight."—A.P.

## ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

### DR. DESHMUKH, PRESIDENT ELECT OF CALCUTTA SESSION

(From a Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

I learn that Dr. G. V. Deshmukh M.D., F.R.C.S., of Bombay, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has consented to preside over the All-India Medical Conference to be held during Congress Week at Calcutta. The precise dates for the session will be announced later.

## SENSATION AT STRIKE INQUIRY COMMITTEE

### MR. DANGE WITHDRAWS

### SEQUEL TO REFUSAL OF ADJOURNMENT IN HONOUR OF LAJPATRAI DAY

There was considerable sensation at the meeting of the Strike Inquiry Committee on Thursday when Mr. Dange, one of the Workers' representatives, requested the Committee to adjourn the business for the day as the whole of Nationalist India was celebrating the "All-India Lajpatrai Day." Sir Charles Fawcett expressed his inability to accede to the request with the result that Mr. Dange and some of his colleagues instantly withdrew from the meeting.

The Committee, however, went on with their work although only two workers' representatives were present. Mr. Dange pointed out that by rising for the day they would be showing their respect to the great Indian leader.

Justice Sir Charles Fawcett regretted that he could not comply with the request. The Committee, he added, had to do something for the day, as they all wished to get through the inquiry as early as possible.

"If that is your decision," Mr. Dange said, "I withdraw leaving those of my comrades who wish to remain here to carry on the work." Mr. Dange and some of his followers left the Committee room immediately.

MR. BAKHALE ON HORNS OF DILEMMA.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale of the Bombay Textile Labour Union then told the Chairman that the withdrawal of Mr. Dange had put him in a very awkward situation. If he remained and continued to carry on the work, he would be accused by the other party and if he withdrew the Committee would blame him. He therefore requshted the Chairman to reconsider his decision and to see if Mr. Dange's request could be met. The Chairman repeated his inability to accept the suggestion.

The Committee then proceeded with the examination of witnesses called by the Mill-owners.

MR. BAKHALE ALSO WITHDRAWS.

After the proceedings had gone on for half an hour and when the time came for the workers' representatives to cross-examine a witness, Mr. Bakhale sprang a surprise on the Committee by expressing his desire to withdraw. He said: "I have to admit that I have not fully recovered from my nervousness after one section of our side withdrew following on your decision. It would have been fair to you and to the Committee if we had informed you beforehand that to-day was being observed a sa National Day. I am sorry we did not do this. But the issue having been raised on the death of a national leader of the standing of Lala Lajpat Rai and one section of our side having withdrawn on that issue, it is impossible for me to participate in the proceedings to-day.

While I want to withdraw from the discussions I wish to state that our withdrawal does not mean any obstructionist tactics or discourtesy to your decision. You know, Sir, these are days of misrepresentation and misunderstanding and it is to the interest of a public worker to avoid such thing as far as possible. I would, therefore, withdraw from the proceedings."

All the labour representatives having thus left, the Committee was forced to carry on its work with mill-owners' representatives and the witnesses.

## GUJARAT VIDYAPITH

### AUTUMNAL EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following candidates have been successful in all the subjects in the examination held in Ashvin 1984.

Prathama Examination:—2 Sethna I. G. (2nd Class); 1 Mehta S. H. (Pass Class).

Snataka Examination. Second Class:—1 Shukla S. S. (Aryavidya); 18 Mehta M. M. (Politics); 24 Dani J. V. (Guj-Eng.); 26 Shah N. D. (Politics).

Pass Class:—4 Desai G. G. (Guj-Sans); 14 Pandya H. L. (Sans-Eng.).

Compartmental Examination Results:—The following candidates have been successful in the number of subjects stated in the brackets:—5 Shah C. M. (2); 2 Gandhi B. C. (1); 7 Patel M. I. (2); 8 Pandya A. M. (1) 9 Bhatt N. K. (Guj.5); 10 Patel C. K. (3); 11 Patel C. Z. (2); 12 Mehta V. T. (2) 13 Choksi C. P. (1); 15 Desai M. B. (2); 16 Desai R. L. (Poli-10); 17 Buch H. J. (1); 19 Marfatia S. B. (2); 20 Nayak Z. G. (1); 21 Shah N. D. (2); 22 Shah R. M. (1); 23 Shah H. G. (2); 2 Bombay Centre. 25 Buch S. J. (2); 27 Sathe B. L. (3).

## OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay lunched with the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at the Willingdon Sports Club on Thursday.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay attended a Special Meeting of District Grand Lodge on Thursday.

## POPULARISING NEHRU REPORT

### B. P. C. C.'s CONTRIBUTION

### GRANT OF RS. 1,000. VOTED FOR ALL PARTIE'S CONFERENCE

A motion granting a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the All Parties' Conference for popularising the Nehru Report was passed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Wednesday evening.

The motion arose out of a letter addressed by Pandit Motilal Nehru to the B.P.C.C. requesting it to contribute Rs. 1,000 towards the expenses of the All Parties Conference as also to popularise the Nehru Report.

Mr. V. A. Desai proposed the granting of Rs. 1,000 to the All Parties, Conference as requested by Pandit Motilal. He reminded the House that Mrs. Naidu as representative of the B. P. C. C. had promised Pandit Motilal to contribute this amount and it was the duty of the B. P. C. C. to fulfill that promise.

REJECT THE MOTION.

Mr. Joglekar moved an amendment that the motion should be rejected because the All Parties' Conference had decided upon a compromise with the Government and had accepted Dominion Status as India's goal. The Congress stood for complete independence and it should in no way help the propagation of Dominion Status.

Mr. Sanzgiri supported Mr. Desai's motion.

Mr. Nimbkar said Mrs. Naidu was at liberty to give Rs. 1,000 to the All Parties Conference on her own account but the B. P. C. C. should not grant any amount because the Congress stood for complete independence.

Mr. Krishna Iyer supported the motion.

STOP "TALL TALK."

Mr. M. N. Talpade also supported the motion and said that the ideal of the Indian National Congress in no way came in the way of supporting the Nehru Report. He asked Mr. Nimbkar to stop "tall talk" on independence.

Mr. B. G. Kher pointed out that the excellent proposals made by the Nehru Report with regard to Hindu-Muslim unity and said that, he for one, would any day hear to the counsels of Pandit Motilal rather than Mr. Nimbkar, where the interests of the country were concerned.

Several Labourite members supported the amendment but when put to vote the original motion was carried by a majority of 23 against 15 votes.

## WHAT IS WRONG WITH V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Board of Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute must now make up their minds regarding the Institute. The days when they could lull their principles to sleep with vague talk about their beneficent rule, about the students unfitted for proper and sound education and about their untolerable negligence towards the just grievances of the students, are past. The time is short to erase the present feeling of the students towards the Board of Trustees a little more delay and the alternative will be strike. The students are of one mind, bound together by ties beside which race and nationality sink into insignificance. Had the students learned the value of united action they should have protested against the inconvenience caused by the opening of the Saturday and Monday classes. I believe these classes to be a wrong done to the students by the head of this Department. How is it to be righted. In my humble opinion if a management is faulty, and no steps are taken for its improvement in spite of so many suggestions and efforts, it is wrong to co-operate with it.

If the students of the Institute unite in a determination they are bound to get those things which they deem necessary for the development and improvement of the Institute. A time has come when the responsibilities which rest upon every individual student as a citizen are far greater than ever before.—Yours etc.

'INDEPENDENT'.

### VOTERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the voters of the Parel and Matunga Ward will be held under the presidency of Dr. Sir P. C. Ray at the Bengal Club compound, Poibaudi Parel, to-day (Friday), at 8 p.m. when all voters of the "F" Ward are invited to attend.

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## "A CONTINUOUS SERIES OF MUDDLES"

### GOVT, OBJECT TO KILL PAPER INDUSTRY

### ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

Government's policy with respect to the Carnatic Paper Mills was the subject of a heated discussion in the Madras Council this afternoon over an adjournment motion moved by Sami Venkatachallam Chetty, Leader of the Congress Party, on the question of the employment of Mr. Natarajan on a pay of Rs. 650 per mensem for merely watching the Mills and the buildings of the paper bills at Rajahmundry. Sami Venkatachallam said that the manner in which Government had managed to take possession of the mills was a continuous series of muddles.

TO KILL THE INDUSTRY.

Mr. Sami Naidu asserted that the object of the Government from the very beginning was to kill the industry. He said three or four Europeans seemed to have formed themselves into a syndicate and put forward this youngman as their manager with a view to purchase the mills on which forty-two lakhs of rupees had been spent for the paltry sum of four lakhs of rupees.

MINISTER'S ASSURANCE.

The Development Minister said that in view of the expression of opinion in the House he was prepared to assure the House that steps would be taken immediately to terminate the services of Mr. Natarajan and Government would take steps very soon to frame conditions under which the shareholders might negotiate with the Government for the liquidation of loans due to them.

On the above assurance the motion was withdrawn. Amongst the distinguished visitors were His Excellency Lord Goschen and the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Assembly.—A. P.

## INDIA'S SEAFARING POPULATION

### LARGEST IN THE WORLD

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Sir Atul Chatterjee declaring open the extension ward for Indian seamen at Tilbury Hospital referred to the excellent work done by the Tilbury Hospital in treating lascar seamen and facilitating the study of tropical disease by Indian students. He declared that India had the largest seafaring population of world.—Reuter's Special.

## RUHR LOCKOUT MEETING ENDS IN BLOWS

### COLOGNE PUBLIC HALL WRECKED

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Cologne.—The meeting in connection with the Ruhr Lockout held at the public hall of Bochum ended in a fight between the nationalist, Socialist Workers Party and the Communists. Bottles, glasses, furniture and stones were used as weapons. The interior of the hall was wrecked. Police using rubber truncheons dispersed the combatants and sent to hospital thirty wounded.—Reuter.

## GENERAL RAIN IN PROVINCE

### EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

POONA, Nov. 29.

The depression over the Punjab has given nearly general rain in that province. Local rain in Kashmir and the North-west Frontier Province with a few falls in west United Provinces.

A secondary low pressure area has appeared this morning over Kathiawar and local rain has fallen in Gujarat and Rajputana. A few falls are also reported from Malabar and south east Madras.

The temperature is markedly below the normal along the frontier and a cold wave is moving eastwards through the Punjab.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Debra Dun Meerut Roorkee a quarter of an inch, Cherat and Rawalpindi two, Peshawar and Murree one, Hissar, Sialkot, Lyallpur Dwarka three quarters, Ambala Ludhiana Srinagar Sonamarg Bhuj Ahmedabad Dalhousie Mount Abu half, Jodhpur quarter, Coonoor two, Cochin one and half, Cuddalore one, Negaptam three quarters.

Forecast.—Further decrease along the frontie, increase in East Rajputana and on Punjab Kumaon Hills and extension in the United Provinces Gujerat and into Central India.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about three thousand eight hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at sixteen hours 23 minutes on Wednesday the 28th instant.—A. P.

## "HINDU" EDITOR ON TRIAL

### PROSECUTION OPENS CASE

SURAT, Nov. 28.

The sessions trial of the case against Mr. Chimanlal Joshi, editor and Mr. Ambalal Desai, printer of the "Hindu" a local weekly commenced to-day before the sessions judge Mr. D. D. Cooper and assessors. Messrs. C. M. Gandhi and Randhir Desai appeared for the editor. The printer was defended by Mr. Chimanlal Clerk. Dewan Bahadur Thakorram Mehta conducted the prosecution. Barrister Moori was briefed by Mahomedans to watch the proceedings.

After the charge had been read over to the accused Mr. Gandhi raised an objection to the charge sheet declaring it to be defective in as much as it did not mention the specific words considered obscene or as wounding Mahomedans religious feelings as required by sections 292 and 295 A with which they were charged and cited two High Court rulings.

The prosecutor contended that the whole of the 3 articles in question were either obscene or were wounding Mahomedans religious feelings or both and further submitted that Government had sanctioned the prosecution on the articles as a whole. The court overruled the objection.

After the prosecution had opened the case, the court rose for the day.—A.P.

## THE IMAM OF YEMEN

### GRIEVANCE ABOUT BRITISH TREATMENT

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In the House of Lords Lord Lamington sought information in regard to the position with reference to the Imam of Yemen and thought he had a distinct grievance over the British treatment after the Armistice.

Lord Onslow replied saying that considerable progress has been made towards a stttlement since earlier in the year. He outlined the happenings since Imam's seizure of the Chiefs of two protected tribes in Aden Protectorate including meetings between the representative of the Imam and Government and subsequent action when it became apparent that the Imam's representative was procrastinating. The Imam had now withdrawn his forces over the frontier delimited in 1924. If Imam could maintain the recognition of this frontier and further frontier incidents be avoided it was possible frontier incidents in avoided it was possible to take up various points at issue in detail. Lord Onslaw said that Government hoped to arrive at a successful settlement within a reasonable time.

Lord Lamington expressed his satisfaction. —Reuter's Special.

## SAVE TROTSKY FROM MALARIA

### APPEAL TO RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Berlin—A lettern unpublished in Ruusia has been published by a communst paper here. It was written by Mr. Radek to the executive of the Russian Communist Party from Tomsk pleading for the recall of M. Trotsky whom malaria is destroying. Mr. Radek declares that the other exiles in Siberia are seriously ill.—Reuter.

## CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN MANGALORE

MANGALORE, Nov. 28.

Cholera is prevaling here in epidemic form. Forty attacks and fifteen deaths have been reported since the outbreak.—A. P.

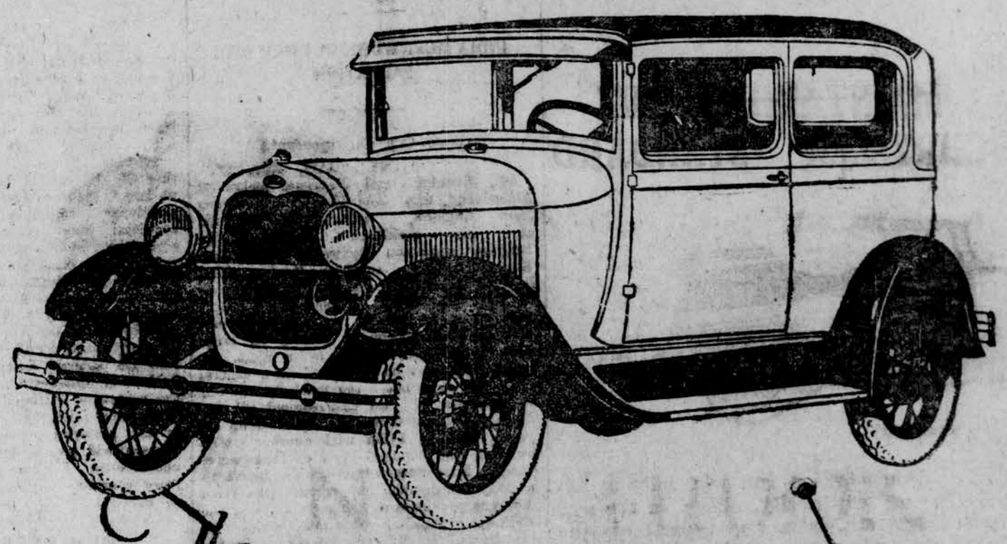
## THE REAL REMEDY

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir—The Travelling Public in the Suburban Railways are once again apprehended with one more notice prohibiting the Public either to stand in the Gangway or ride on the footboards of the Trains. This notice is added to the exisitng numerous "Don'ts" on the Railway Carriages and is bound to be ignored by the passengers. If the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway has got real sense of responsibility and wants to discharge his duties conscientiously and sincerely to the satisfaction of the Indian Public, whose salt he is eating, he must find out the root cause for such congestion and over crowding of passengers in the trains. Without doing this, he simply engineers an offence and threatens the public with prosecution etc. Perhaps the Agent, being placed in sosy snug chair in his office, has entirely forgotten the renowned proverb "Prevention is better than Cure". If the Executive is made subordinate to the Legislature such autocratic despotism will disappear soon and such miscreants. who treat Indian lives so cheap will come to their senses. Even now if the Agent wants to be up to his duty, let him double the number of existing running trains between 8 and 11 a. m. and 5-30 to 8.30 p. m. both up and down, then there will be niether congestion nor overcrowding in the trains and there will be no necessity of issuing so many notices of "Don'ts".

A PASSENGER.

Bombay, 26th November, 1928.

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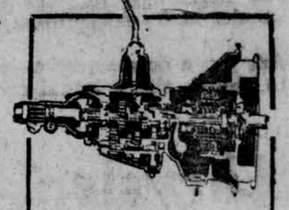
**You find yourself developing a real friendliness for the New Car and drive for the sheer joy of driving.**

**For now at a low price, you can get everything you want or need in a modern motor car . . . steel body . . . beautiful low lines . . . choice of colours . . . speed of 50 to 65 miles per hour . . . a four cylinder engine which develops 40 horse power at only 2,200 revolutions a minute . . . quick acceleration . . . exceptional hill climbing qualities . . . the economy of 20 to 25 miles per gallon of petrol, depending upon your speed . . . protected safety petrol tank in cowl, with the advantage of direct gravity flow. . . . mechanical six brake system which is positive in action and new transverse springs of exclusive Ford design for easy riding comfort. A triplex shatterproof glass windshield is provided in all the Ford cars without extra cost.**

**You have seen the New Ford on the road and in the showrooms. Now let us demonstrate its performance.**

**Set your standards high. Fix firmly in your mind the details of power—acceleration—comfort—ease of handling—quietness—which you have always wanted. Then arrange a demonstration ride with your nearest Ford dealer and fulfil all of your expectations.**



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Three speed sliding gear transmission.

Five ball and roller bearings permit smooth and noiseless gear changing.

*The gears and shafts are of chrome alloy steel, heat-treated to give strength and hardness, with the result that they will stand the heavy pressures and sudden loads applied as well as the clashing of the teeth caused by careless shifting.*

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*Beautiful low lines. Choice of colours. Mechanical, internal expanding four-wheel brakes and separate emergency brakes (all fully enclosed). Remarkable acceleration. 40 horse-power. 20 to 30 miles per gallon of petrol. 55 to 65 miles an hour. Shatter-proof glass windshield. New transverse springs. Reliability and low up-keep cost.*

The Distributor—

Located on top of the engine with contacts to the plugs of short copper connecters. The distributor head is short-circuit-proof and water-proof. *The distributor breaker plate is formed from a steel forging, plated with cadmium to insure permanent freedom from rust.*

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And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

*A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.*

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

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Take it for Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

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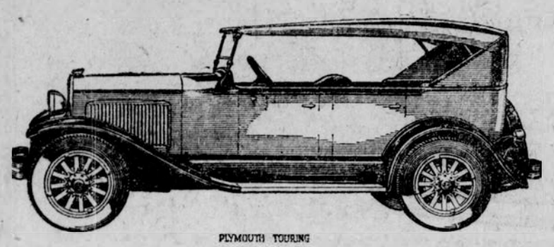

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The new Plymouth is so attractive, so roomy, and impressive, that one is forced to express wonder at its extraordinary low price.

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Please send me full particulars of the plan under which I can obtain a Remington Portable Typewriter for Rs. 24 and the balance in small monthly instalments, and thereby become entitled to compete for the cash prizes offered in the Remington Portable competition.

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No. 2.


## CAN'T TRUST ANY BRITISH PARTY

### MR. JIVANLAL DESAI'S IMPRESSIONS

### INDIA MUST WORK OUT HER OWN SALVATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

Mr. Jivanlal Desai, Barrister at-law of Ahmedabad, who arrived here last week from England, interviewed by me at his residence said, "So long as connection between India and England is subsisting," I think it is necessary that Indian case be fully represented by responsible people in England and there should be corresponding organization in almost all large countries in East as well as in West. A full Secretariat be organised in a central place and it is not too much to ask the ex-President or an ex-President of the Indian National Congress to finish up his year's work in India with another year's work as the principal head of that Secretariat. This Secretariat should be manned by responsible representatives from different provinces of the country, and the Bulletin of the Secretariat should be broadcasted in different languages in the East as well as in the West. This is an expensive proposition and the Congress Organization here ought to make necessary arrangement to carry on this work for the year. Even £10,000 spent on this during the year will not be much and I am afraid under the present situation, when foreign propaganda is banned by the Congress and looking to the past experience of late Dadabhoy Nowroji, this view is of difficult attainment. Therefore, some means be divined whereby publicity might be given to India's case in the East and the West and existing institutions so far as practicable be assisted.

"Do you think that the Congress Office that is recently started in London will help our cause? Asked the representative. "It is incorrect to say that the Congress office is started in England, said Mr. Jivanlal. A. Provincial Congress Committee is started in London and several earnest young workers have joined it. Mr. Sakalatvala M. P. is taking a prominent interest in it and he is assisted by several Indians who have settled down in that country. But unfortunately this Committee has to content against many difficulties. They have to rely upon the cordiality of the sister institutions for its office, first were convened in a restaurents attached to the Women's Freedom League. I understand that there is some difficulty in continuing the use of that Hall and I also understand that when arangements were being made to engage permanent offices the landlords or the overlords took exceptions to the use of the building for such purpose connected with India. Therefore, it is difficult to expect this body of young any enthusiastic band of workers to be able to do much work. I have suggested to several friends in England to try and have some rooms in a central part of London which can be used as Indian Reading Room and Indian Reference Library and a place to hold meetings in connection with India not confined to any particular political party (but Indians should only be permitted the use of the hall for Meetings) and in which building there might be secured a room for the office of any particular body connected with India.

Do you know anything about the activites of The Workers Welfare League of India? Could they not act as Agents to The All India Trade Union Congress instead of flirting group of The British Labour Party? A:—so far as I know this institution is doing a good work and the Indian Trade Unions be better advised to foster their connections with this body rather than with the British Trade Union.

Q:—Is it necessary to maintain a Research Department in London to ventilate India's grievances? If so do you advise that "India" should be restarted?—A:—"In the previous questions I have already dilated at great length on this. I am against restarting "India"! as several periodicals by the simmilar name have now been published by Anglo-Indians and it would mislead the public. Instead I suggest the occassional publications of the Bulletins.

CAN'T TRUST ANY BRITISH PARTY

A:—Can you tell me how far the boycott of the Simon Show has impressed the British Labour Party? Can you honestly now advise India to put their trust blindly in this party? If in negative do you suggest that the Congress goal of independence is the only remedy and that the Dominion Status is really a delusion and a snare?—A:—"So far as any party is concerned in England, India is beyond the party. This has been the rule for nearly a century and the Labour Party has not broken it. So far as my personal opinion goes, I don't expect anything from any party. Party leaders are very clever at placating and now and again we see a paper resolution. But India's salvation is in her own hands. No outsider can or ought to be resorted to for securing India's goal. India is for Indians and for nobody else. And I am glad that the wiser heads have accepted Independence as the goal. Only question is the way of attainment whether the policy followed by the smaller countries is a question worth considering. In this age of practical politics and situated as we are as member of the Great world, we map safely accept the interpretation given to the term Dominion Status by the Imperial Conference viz." Partnership so long as you like and dissolution at you will I would give my whole hearted support to the Nehru Scheme at the same time I would leave myself the liberty of doing my little might to popularize the Leage of Independence for India, because I am convinced that the present degraded condition of the country owes a good deal to the connection with the imperious and imperialist Great Britain. I am prepared to be friendly with all nations but not a slave to any.

## "STATESMAN" DEFAMATION CASE

### APPEAL REJECTED BY MAGISTRATE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the Additional District Magistrate, Alipore in the motion against the order of acquittal of A. H. Watson editor of the "Statesman" in the case in which Dr. Surendra Nath Roychoudhury charged Mr. Watson with defaming the widows of India by publishing the speech of Mr. George Pilcher N. P. calling Hindu widows "sluts at home and prostitutes abroad". The petitioner contended that the order of acquittal was erroneous and frivolous since the "widows of India" formed a well defined class living within definite geographical limits.

The Magistrate held that the English ruling could only be followed in India in the absence of definite ruling on the point in this country and that in the present case the persons defamed were unidentifiable and indefinite. He observed that the report of Pilchers speech was published in good faith and was not accompanied by any editorial comment. Besides Mr. Watson had stated definitely that he did not endorse Pilchers view. The Magistrate therefore rejected the motion.—A. P.

## OUR DEFECTIVES.

(Continued from page 6.)

which puzzled even the sighted. It seemed all play and fun with them. The singularly clean compound with samples of cane work, of students past and present, and the arrangement for gymnasium and sports were other special features of attraction. It was a pleasure to watch a line of boys, all blind, working their way simultaneously up and down the plank, ladder, trapeze, the see-saw, the horizontal bar and so forth. The tug-of-war and other items of sports, the playing cards marked in Braille and a large cancring showed that there was room, enough for work and play, again, for the Blind.

**CARE OF DEAF-MUTES.**

The Deaf Mutes had their own halls for their work. Though mute they were not the less vociferous in attracting attention. Under the enthusiastic guidance of Mr. P. L. Desai, the boys from the Ahmedabad School showed how they were learning to speak. Their specimens of work showed what was possible for Deaf Mutes to do. Belonging to Bombay, Prof. Date had come with a number of pupils and took special pains to explain how his method of teaching the Deaf Mute boys to speak had succeeded. A passing visit of the type could ill-afford opportunities to pronounce an opinion. But everyone seemed struck with the clear intonation and faultless pronounciation of the pupil from Poona, whom Mr. Gondhalekar his teacher, allowed to show visitors the limit to which patient, persistent work could reach. The public owes a deep debt of gratitude to these silent workers in the field of our defectives.

**MEGRE STATE HELP.**

Such sacrifice on the part of voluntary workers in the field of Social Service marks an era of welcome progress. The quinquennial report of the Bombay Educational Department present figures re our Defectives which reflect this progress. The all round increase in the number of our schools and pupils both for Blind and Deaf with the corresponding increase in institutional expenditure ought to prove an eye-opener. Depressing, however, grows the outlook as one notices the steady decrease of Government grant. While along with Society the State in Western countries is active in mitigating the many miseries it has manufactured as a result of its neglect, the Government in India seem to practically believe it to be no concern of theirs to think of our Defectives. The handicap of the workers grows the greater. The public ought to share the full responsibility and bear through the State exchequer the burden of the many whom its neglect daily blinds, maims, lames, and cripples in ways too numerous to note. Our appeal, therefore, to all to stand by these voluntary workers deserves support at the hands of all who love our Motherland. I should ask all interested in this direction to communicate with Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, Secretary of the All-India Workers for the Defectives at the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo, for all information and advice in this direction.

Beauty lies upon your pillow

Science has given a new meaning to the old thought of a beauty sleep. It has always been known that the skin consists of several layers and that Nature meant the outer one, exposed to dirt and wind and weather, gradually to give place to the fresh, clear one underneath. But it has only recently been realised that the cause of all the "muddy" and dull complexions is due to minute particles of the worn-out, dried-up, outer cuticle remaining to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath.

This is where the new idea of a Beauty Sleep begins, and you can make to-night's a real beauty sleep in the simplest possible manner. Just get from any chemist some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. Then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, and leave the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful.

Even one night will show you a wonderful result. It is simply amazing how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get some Mercolized Wax and follow the instructions on the jar.

MERCOLIZED WAX

*DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.*



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Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

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4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11-28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.
Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.
PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

## "FORWARD" CASE

### EDITOR'S APPEAL ADMITTED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The application for the admission of the appeal on behalf of Messrs. Satyaranjan Bakshi and Fulin Behari Dhar, editor and printer respectively of the "Forward" who had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of primoting hatret between Europeans and Indians was heard to-day by Justice Mukerjee and Justiie A. Graham.

The charge was in respect of an article headed "the Railway smash at Belur" published in the "Forward". The Editor was sentenced to three months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 and the printer was lined Rs. 1,000

The local Government also pressed for the enhancement of the sentences passed on the editor and printer. The Judges admitted the appeal of the editor and printer and directed the Government appeal to be kept in the file for their consideration if the conviction was upheld at the time of hearing.—A. P.

## AGE OF CONSENT LEGISLATION

### A DOCTOR'S DOUBTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The object of the age of consent committee as it is known to the educated people, is to raise the age of consent and also the age of marriage. No one can, for a moment, deny the praiseworthy object, it has in view. The difficultres before, the committee are very great. The report of the committee will be submitted to the Government. It is doubtful whether the report will be accepted by the public. The law, if the bill is passed, can have no effect on the diverse, castes and subcastes. It will be difficult to break through the religious sentiments of the uneducated classes and masses who number nearly ninenty-five per cent of the population in India. There are religious fanatics, both Hindoo and Muslims in India who are more respected by the ignorant masses and even the educated classes than any commission that might be appointed by the Government. Rules formulated by the assembly can not be saddled on a populace adverse to any kind of reforms contrary to their time-honoured customs. In my humble opinion, the right step will be to enact laws for the punishment of those advanced in age seeking in marriage girls of 12 or 13 through sheer weight of their money bags. Recently there was a case in Gujrath where a rich elderly person sought the hand of a girl aged 12 in wedlock. The educated people of that Town strongly opposed and the case was even referred to a court with what result we do not know. Another recent instance when an Indian royal personage age 47 married a girl only 13 years old. This marriage was announced in all the newspapers. In such instances only the law should be enforced from contracting a marriage. The recommendations of the Age of Consent Committee will have no effect until and unless the rich possessing animal passions are educated, instructed, diss uaded or punished to give up the practice of seeking girls in marriages who have not yet reached maturity. The report of the commission will be impotent and can do no good to the Indian people and the public funds are wasted. Unless the social workers and reformers step forward and instruct illiterate persons in towns and villages no tangible result can be achieved. The social reformers should wake up and educate the masses and work hard to cradicate this social evil rather than exhibit spectacular shows from public platforms wflich one elicit a smile from a few of the upper ten.—Yours etc.

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA,
D. M. S. D. P. H.

3, Jubilee Row.
Poona, Nov. 27.

## MY REMINISCENCES OF LALA LAJPATRAI

(Continued from page 6).

ple out of their rights for any length of time..... There is only one word more I should like to say. If you have adopted this manly and vigorous policy, be prepared for the logical consequences thereof. Don't conceal your heads, don't behave like cowards. Once having adopted that manly policy stick to it till the last..... Is it not a matter of shame for us that this National Congress in the last twenty-one years should not have produced at least a number of political Sanyasis that could sacrifice their lives for the political regeneration of the country? ..... If you show, in a few years, to our rulers that we are steadfast in our determination, that we are steadfast in our devotion to our cause, I assure you there is no power in the world that can prevent you from going forward."

### A POLITICAL MARTYR.

Every word of the above passages shows that Lala Lajpat Rai was made of the stuff of which heroes are made. Nothing daunted him. No obstacles however great could deflect him from a course determined upon by him. He was a man of towering personality and matchless courage. His deportation in 1907 did not prevent him from renewing his political activities with increased zeal on his return to India, a fact which shows his indomitable courage. Lalaji loved India passionately and suffered for her cause as few Indians have done. His patriotism, his self-sacrifice and his earnestness were beyond all praise. It is impossible to exaggerate the value of his services to the Motherland. He had consecrated his life from his youngest age not merely to the solution of the political problems but also to questions relating to the social, religious, educational and economic advancement of the people.

### DUTY OF EVERY INDIAN PATRIOT.

The death of Lala Lajpat Rai has inflicted a heavy and irreparable loss to the country. How splendid was the manner of his death! He led the procession which was organised in Lahore against the Simon Commission, although he must have been fully aware of the danger to which he was exposed. There is not the slighest doubt in my mind that there was direct connection between his death and the cowardly assault upon him. How magnanimous was Lala, ji's conduct even after the fatal assault! He acted as only a hero would act under similar cheumstances. He did not whine. He did not appeal to the public for sympathy. He did not abuse the Government. He only urged the people to win their freedom. The whole of India to-day mourns the loss of one of its most illustrious sons, who had served her with a devotion and singleness of purpose unsurpassed and unsurpassable, and who cheerfully laid down his life in the service of the Motherland. It is now up to every Indian patriot to demand that the Government shall bring the guilty person or persons to book whose blows were responsible for the death of one of the greatest sons of India.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY NOVEMBER 30 1928

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## "MY VISIT TO LENIN".

### Mr. Lansbury in Russia

(BY GEORGE LANSBURY).

My colleagues on the Borough Council, knowing how interested I was in Russia and her revolution, unanimously agreed to give me leave of absence as mayor. I did not apply for a passport to Russia, because our Foreign Office had no power to issue them. I started with a passport visaed to Denmark, intending to get other visas as I went along. I travelled to Esbjerg, thence to Copenhagen, where I again met Maxim Litvinoff and his wife and children.

On arrival at Copenhagen I received a warm welcome from them both and was also very cordially received by James O'Grady.

I had some difficulty in getting my visa for Finland—in fact I was obliged to fall back on James O'Grady, who very soon smoothed matters out for me. I arrived at Abo after a rather tedious train and sea journey.

My trip across the Baltic was through ice which now and then stopped the ship. We only succeeded in re-starting by backing out and making a heavy dash against the ice as only powerful engines are capable of doing. I can speak no language but London English. How, now it is all over. I got through passes my comprehension. I had to pass three lots of customs and at Abo in the dead of night.

RED TAPE.

Snow was thick in the streets. There were plenty of sleighs for hire, but for at least twenty minutes I failed to make anyone understand I wanted an hotel. A journey which lasted much less than ten minutes cost me a pound. A bedroom and no food cost another, so when I left the hotel for the railway terminus I thought I was well away.

There were a lot of obstacles to be overcome before I could enter Russia. My passport was all right to go via Reval, but I could not get there as the sea between Reval and Helsingfors was frozen too hard.

Lord Acton, the British Minister, interceded for me with the Finnish Foreign Minister who, after a couple of interviews, agreed to let me cross the frontier at Raiyoki: but he had reckoned with his secret police, who detained me at Viborg for further instructions.

I got to the frontier after sixteen days of waiting. After a few hours' delay we went on to Leningrad where I got a call through to Chicherin in Moscow, who arranged for us to set off the next day.

A ROUGH JOURNEY.

Our journey took place on a Sunday. We travelled by an ordinary train, which was crowded inside and out, people standing on steps, riding on buffers and couplings, and some even on the roofs. It was a long wearisome journey. We had no utensils for cooking food, but we all drank out of a tin can in which we made the tea. At each station we stopped at in daylight I got out and walked about among the people.

While stopping at many of the larger stations one thing struck me, and this was the sound of the church-bells and the sight of the villagers going to church. We had heard in England that all churches in Russia were closed and nobody allowed to worship God.

Facts as we saw them gave the lie to all such statements. Religion will never die out of the world and is certainly by no means dead in Russia. There is persistent propaganda against religion, but the church still thrives and prospers.

I was also much impressed to see Russians rubbing their hands in the snow and warming each others' faces in a like manner.

We arrived at Moscow at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon. No one had come to meet us, so for an hour or more we had nothing to do but look about us. Poverty and want were piled up with frozen snow into which carts, motors, sleighs, all raced along at all kinds of speeds.

Trams were running in Leningrad, but none were even on view in Moscow.

In 1920 plague, pestilence, and famine were rampant throughout the city, all sanitation was frozen up because of shortage of wood and fuel, the city was overfull of men and women of all nationalities.

Our first acquaintance with life in the place was to find ourselves surrounded by a great host of beggars of all ages and both sexes, all eager to earn a kopeck or get a bit of bread. I have seen similar scenes in Birmingham, outside New Street Station, and at Liverpool, outside Lime Street Station, but never in such numbers. It was quite clear that thousands were suffering from hunger and starvation.

When our guide arrived we went off in a fast motor to our dwelling-house, which proved to be a mansion owned by a former sugar-king.

This drive was a very perilous one owing to the condition of the road: every moment we were on the verge of turning completely over and escaped collisions by a hair's breadth. These Russian chauffeurs beat any I have met with for sheer dare-devil courage. The taxi gentlemen in Paris take some beating in Leningrad and Moscow the palm.

A MESSAGE TO LLOYD GEORGE.

From Moscow I sent a special message to Lloyd George as follows, but received no reply:

> I beg you to come here and join in conference with Lenin. I am certain that your eyes and ears would be opened as soon as you cross the frontier. There is no danger to fear from peace, but great danger to Britain and Europe if present conditions continue.

Our accommodation in this sugar-king's mansion was most luxurious so far as furniture and other appointments go. The things we were short of were food, water for baths, and, at times, firing. In these we fared, as did all with whom we came in contact, very badly. I think the reason my health kept good was due to my constitution and to my ability to live on bread, butter and tea. Of this latter we got all we needed, but butter became non-existent after we had eaten and given away what we took with us.

after us, was courageous enough to buy some eggs: these, when cooked,

Another newspaper man, who came went off like a gun. I do not think Dan Leno could have placed these in any category, either as "new laid," "fresh," just "eggs," or "eggs for election purposes."

I interviewed everybody of any importance from Lenin to people in the streets.

I have met all the men and women of my time considered great in the world of religion, literature, and politics: none compares with Lenin. He was a great man in every sense of the word. I know nothing of his personal relations with others and speak of him as he appeared to me, looking half starved, hunted, and worried, yet cheerful in spirit and words, full of confidence and hope for the future.

LENIN AT WORK.

He had been nearly killed by a would-be assassin, yet when I met him in his bare plain room in the Kremlin he was without guards and dressed like an ordinary British artisan. He did most of the talking, because I wanted to hear all he had to say. He knew a good deal about British politics and our Labour movement, was very scornful of parliamentary action. He had no objection to my professing faith in God and religion, though he did not understand it. Lenin said to me: "You think you can win Socialism without bloodshed and through Parliament. I hope you may do so, though my opinion is dead against you."

He would have liked to have met Lloyd George, of whom he appeared to entertain the opinion that he was a realist, and one with whom it would be possible to make a tolerable agreement.

We talked of the organization and discipline of labour. He said that no one who cared for the future of the working class should ever teach "ca' canny," as during a revolution or during the days of a Labour Government in Britain, more work, and not less, would be needed from all those in the service of governments and municipalities.

In Russia they had experienced much difficulty during and since the Revolution, from people who imagined that because a revolution had taken place no one need work hard. His motto for the workers was "To have more we must get more, to get more we must know more."

I shall always esteem it the greatest event in my life that I was privileged to see this fine, simple, wise man and speak with him.

He knew all about my views concerning religion and pacifism. We did not quarrel: he held to his views, but he was big enough and broadminded enough to recognize that others equally as honest as himself might hold a different view.

It is, of course, true that none of our Russian comrades, from Lenin onwards, really understands the mentality of British trade unionists, but I believe Lenin knew enough to know that in Britain we can be persuaded, but cannot be forced into any course of action of which we disapprove.

I also met the British resident chaplain, the Rev. Mr. North. He was living in the residence attached to his church and looked well fed and happy, and so did all with whom I came in contact at his house. They had just begun to receive parcels from England, and although loud and very demonstrative in their hatred of the Bolshevik regime, were equally loud in their praise of Lenin both as a man and statesman. On my way to his house I met some British soldiers trundling a barrow. They told me they were prisoners. They wanted to get home and were rather scornful because the Labour movement had not secured their release. Two of them were very ill and I arranged with Chicherin that these two should return to England with me.

I returned to England in March, coming back through Finland, and my soldier friends were taken in charge by the Red Cross at the frontier.—"Ideas."

## MYSTERY DIAMONDS.

### Mining World's Richest Field Behind Barrier of Secrecy.

A special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" tells a romantic story of the new Eldorado in Cape Colony, where diamonds more beautiful than any in the world are picked up in almost unbelievable profusion from a mere sandy waste.

The field is owned and worked by the South African Government. It is reached by aeroplanes. It is guarded by military and police and encircled by a gigantic fence. It is worked by only 60 men, but diamonds valued at between £500,000 and £750,000 are carried from it by aeroplane each week to Capetown and hoarded in secret valuts.

"Two or three times a week an aeroplane glides to earth at the military aerodrome in Capetown (writes the correspondent.) As soon as the engines are stilled the pilot takes a black box from the fuselage and hands is over to an armed guard. In that little box are diamonds worth nearly £250,000.

MILLIONS A MONTH.

They have been brought by the military aeroplane from the richest and most secret diamond field in the world. Between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 worth of diamonds are being found on this field each month and carefully hoarded away in secret vaults in Capetown. If this wealth of stones were suddenly flung on to the the market in Hatton-garden and New Yory diamonds would become as cheap as artificial pearls.

Yet the world outside the big diamond syndicates knows nothing of this greatest diamond discovery of the age. It exists in a lonely sandy waste known as Alexander Bay, lying on the southwest coast of Africa just below the mouth of the Orange River.

The district is called Namaqualand, an area of salt pans and sand dunes where droughts occur with terrible regularity and the few white farmers live a precarious existence.

CROWN LAND.

A few months ago a Dr. Marensky, prospecting in this sandy wilderness, stumbled upon diamonds lying on the surface of the ground. Where the wind had swept away the sand diamonds could be seen. But the land was Crown land and Dr. Marensky had to report his discovery.

The South South African Government quietly investigated the find and soon realised that Alexander Bay was the richest diamond field in the world. They quickly pointed out that the area was Crown land, permitted Dr. Marensky and the syndicate who were financing him to take 100 claims, and thereupon prohibited any further prospecting in the district.

And then, with a few white workers, they proceeded to unearth a wealth and quality of diamonds such as the world has never known before.

ORDERS TO SHOOT.

No journalist or outsider is permitted to go near the fields, no photographs are allowed to be taken, and the area is policed by picked men who have orders to shoot any intruders.

It was in March this year that the mystery diamond field was publicly revealed by an accident in the House of Assembly in Capetown. The members were engaged in the dull business of passing the annual vote for the Department of Mines and Industries when one member called attention to the fact that an additional amount of £2,500 was required under the sub-head of "District Mining Development."

"Will you give us some information about that" General Smuts asked the Minister of Mines, Mr. Beyers.

Mr. Beyers was obviously disconcerted. He became non-committal. He talked vaguely of the need for building a road or two in the neighbourhood of some diggings in which the Government were interested.

General Smuts was not satisfied. He cross-examined the Minister of Mines and eventually dragged some details of this astonishing diamond adventure into the light of day.

PICKED OFF THE GROUND.

The original discoverer of these diamond fields was, it was admitted, a Dr. Marensky, a European geologist who has been prospecting in South Africa for a year or so. Diamonds aggregating 12,500 carats, worth about £150,000, were found by him in a few weeks. On the farm Kleinsee, which was worked by a Kimberley syndicate, diamonds worth more than £200,000 were taken from one pot-hole within a month.

The Minister of Mines became unusually eloquent. He described Alexander Bay as "something unparalleled in the history of the country," and he added:

If we start with 60 people the great thing we will have to guard against, perhaps, is finding too many diamonds. If you walk about there on a windy day you can pick out stones on the surface. I picked up diamonds myself to the value of £600 in less than an hour.

Following upon this statement the big international diamond syndicate whose wealth is sunk in Kimberley set to work to investigate the new discovery. Their millions were in jeopardy. Sir David Harris, the diamond magnate, was able to state from his own knowledge that Alexander Bay was the richest diamond peld ever discovered in South Africa or and other country. Within a few days of this announcement came news of a big find in the vicinity of Namaqualand where, after a few weeks' prospecting, a parcel of diamonds valued at £350,000 had been discovered.

The Government set to work on the new fields with a staff of 60 or 70 poor whites as workers. Not only was it discovered that the fields were richer than those at Kimberley but the quality and size of the stones were infinitely superior to those discovered in any part of the world. Moreover, it soon became apparent that the State diggings were even richer than those claimed by Dr. Marensky and his syndicate.

Owing to the inaccessible nature of the wilderness surrounding Alexander Bay military aeroplanes were called into use to transport the diamonds to Capetown.

A FARM INCIDENT.

One day one of the aeroplanes had to descend owing to engine trouble on farm lands near the Cape. The farmer hurried out of his house to give assistance to the two airmen, but to his astonishment found a Service revilver leveled at him and a harsh voice ordering him to return to his house. Later the engine trouble was rightled and the diamond-freighted aeroplane resumed its flight to Capetown.

Naturally, as soon as details of the new finds leaked out prospectors and diggers from all over South Africa wanted to rush the Namaqualand diggings, but the Government refused to allow this. They erected a gigantic fence round the State diggings and a permanent police force was posted at Dunvlei, which is three miles from the diggings.

At present only £6,000 worth of Namaqualand diamonds is permitted to be placed on the market each month. The Government is avoiding the temptation to overfeed the market, although the demand for diamonds has recently improved. Yet at the moment over £8,000,0000 worth of diamonds from Namaqualand are hidden away in the vaults of Capetown.

## WHO SHOULD WEEP?

### A Warning To Government

(I have before me notes of Acharya Kripalani's speech delivered at Jabalpur at a public meeting from which I take the following striking extracts to show what the British people have lost through Lalaji's death. Though the vast majority of them are to-day ignorant of Lalaji's genuine friendship towards them, a day will come when they will realise what service patriots like Lalaji have rendered to them.

M. K. G.)

"But there is another party which should participate with us to-day in this our immense loss though it may be unconscious of what it has lost. Our rulers have a vast empire at stake. And in Lalaji they have lost a friend true and sincere, a friend who helped them even every time that he was punished and insulted by blind and intoxicated authority.

"It was in the Partition agitation days that Lalaji was deported without trial by the Government and yet when he returned he resisted the overtures of the so-called extreme wing of the Congress politicians. He helped the Moderates headed by Phirozeshah and Gokhale. Though he was injured the most yet he turned the left cheek to the nominal Christians who no more remember the virtues of their master. When the great War broke out, Lalaji proved his loyalty again. He was at the time in America and was not allowed to return as long as the War lasted and for a period afterwards. Yet while the War was going on and the fate of the Empire was trembling in the balance, Lalaji forgot the injury to himself and from America blessed the so-called opportunity given to Indians to fight side by side with the British. He welcomed the opportunity given to India for service to the Empire based upon injustice.

"Once more during the Non-Cooperation movement he was sent to jail on a charge which could not bear the light of law and injustice. But when was discharged from jail he again helped his persecutors. He pleaded for entry into the the Council for what is called discriminate support.

LOSS TO BRITAIN.

"This attitude of friendship to the powers that be lasted up to the last. A fortnight before his tragic passing away he was insulted, he was humiliated, not only he but the entire nation in his person, and that in most brutal and wanton fashion. Yet only five days after the incident he went to Delhi when his wounds were hardly healed, to plead with those of the younger generation whose warm blood would be satisfied with nothing less than complete independence for their suffering motherland. And then a week afterwards came the end hastened by the last favours of the masters whom he served according to his lights up to the last. Well therefore might the British people weep, and weep they would were they not dazzled and blinded by the pride of power.

"If even after the departure of such trusty Indian friends, tired and true, the Englishmen persist in their obstinacy, a time may come when the Indian generations to be will vow eternal enmity to England. It may even be the kind of enmity that Christians vowed and carried out through centuries against the Jews for the Christ who was crucified. It is quite possible that their domination may come to be viewed as a crucifixion of a whole nation and might rouse the worst passions of the generations yet unborn. Let therefore the Empire take thought and take heed, make up while yet there is time for the night cometh when the die will have been cast and retreat and compromise will be out of the question."—"Young India"

## BERNARD SHAW, A NON-CO-OPERATOR

### BOYCOTTS LAW COURT

If you were robbed £500, would you consider it your duty to the community to prosecute the thief? When this problem presented itself to Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who was robbed by means of a forged cheque for this amount, he solved the problem by declining to prosecute, thus "astounding" his bank manager.

Mr. Shaw dealt with this social dilemma when he paid a surprise visit recently to the Guest House of the Holiday Fellowship at Conway and joined in a debate on Crime and Punishment. He explained that he did not refer to personal experience to encourage his audience to follow the thief's example, but he knew that taking legal action would not do him any good. It would not recover his £500 "and," he added, "it would not do the criminal any good; in fact, it would do him a great deal of harm."

CRIMINALS AT LARGE.

"Of course," said Mr. Shaw, "the community had to be protected. But punishment was only preventive when there was a certainty of detection and conviction. A huge percentage of murderers in this country were never traced and caught, and every prospective murderer was convinced that he formed a part of this percentage".

Mr. Shaw, whose views on crime are quoted in "Over the Hills," the organ of the Holiday Fellowship, commented that "every Englishman had implanted in him from his early youth that it was his manly duty to repay any wrong to himself by an equal, or, if possible, a greater wrong."

There were, he said, two classes of criminals.

The ordinary type—amenable to treatment.

The wild beast type—incurable.

MAKING WILD BEASTS.

"The former," he declared, "our present prison system almost invariably transformed into the latter type. What was required was a system by means of which the criminal was prevented from preying on the community and was disciplined without vindictiveness and without being given the feeling that he was an outcast and morally depraved.

"Some such system as the Army, in which men lived together in barracks and submitted themselves to discipline, was the kind of institution with which we should replace our prison system.

"The second type, such as the man who threw his wife under a dray, should be got rid of in the lethal chamber. When a tiger preyer upon a village or community we didn't argue about the morality of taking life. We shot it."

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